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Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 212 *31 October 1979*

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PLO'S QADDUMI ON NEED FOR INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN STATE

LD291005 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Oct 79 pp 28, 29 LD

[Interview granted by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, to Huda al-Husayni in Paris "during recent stopover en route to Beirut from the United Nations"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky recently proposed a confederal state between Palestine and Israel as the only solution for the Middle East problem. Do you consider this a retreat by Kreisky from his previous stands?

[Answer] We have asserted from the beginning that we want an independent Palestinian state. However, this is not the problem. The problem is the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. This is what matters to us.

[Question] But the Palestinian state you are demanding will definitely be a state with open borders with Israel.

[Answer] An independent state means that it has actually the right to legislate the laws and regulations it wants. As long as it is independent it has the right to whatever it does. Those in charge of such a state are responsible for its relations with all other countries.

[Question] Some demand a demilitarized Palestinian state while others say that Israel is afraid that this state might become a Soviet base. Recently President Carter stated that some of the Arab leaders do not want a Palestinian state.

[Answer] All the "speeches and statements" made by the Arab countries at the United Nations have stressed the need for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This refutes what Carter said. There is no doubt that such a state has a right to have the army it wants.

With regard to this state becoming a Soviet base, the PLO is the one that has the final say in everything. There is nothing that can influence it. We look on the Soviets as our friends in the same way we look on the nonalined states, the African states and others.

[Question] Contacts are taking place between the Palestinian and Israeli officials. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has met with some of the Palestinian personalities in the West Bank who support the PLO. It has also been reported that such contacts have taken place abroad. What is the objective of such contracts?

[Answer] We have no knowledge of contacts taking place between Israelis and Palestinians abroad. With regard to inside the country, there is no doubt that our people there are under occupation and are not in a position to say "no." But these contacts, according to the response of the Palestinian brothers involved, have clearly shown the demand for an independent Palestinian state and the right to self-determination as well as the rejection of the Camp David agreements.

[Question] But a few days ago a meeting was held in Rome during the seminar on "Peace in the Middle East" between PLO representative Ahmad Sidzi ad-Dajani and Israel Deputy Yuri Avneri.

[Answer] I have no knowledge of any "direct contact" whatsoever taking place between PLO members and the Israelis. In any case, there was no such meeting and Ad-Dajani has denied any such contact.

[Question] What impact and effect has PLO Chairman Abu 'Ammar's visit to certain European countries had on world opinion?

[Answer] The visit was certainly a positive political step in our relations with the European countries and had a good effect on the international situation and among world political circles.

[Question] Why do you think official France is refusing to extend an invitation for a visit to Abu 'Ammar?

[Answer] It is not a question of refusing but a matter of time. That is, it is a question of when such a visit can take place. This is the basic reason and nothing else, especially not rejection.

[Question] It has been said that a meeting between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Abu 'Ammar will take place in Kuwait during the French president's visit there.

[Answer] There is no objection to brother Abu 'Ammar and President Giscard d'Estaing meeting any place. This would be one of the many meetings that we hold in Arab countries during visits by Western friends--such as in Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and elsewhere.

[Question] But will Abu 'Ammar accept the French Communist Party's invitation to visit France.

[Answer] So far no decision has been made on this matter, but it is accepted in principle. It is now a question of time so that a suitable decision can be taken.

[Question] Some people say that if Abu 'Ammar accepts the French Communist Party's invitation he will lose the support of a large section of French public opinion.

[Answer] Everyone has his own views. But, as I said, nothing has been decided yet. The matter is still under consideration.

[Question] Let us move on to Lebanon. The United States, through its secretary of state, is talking about the need to end the Lebanese problem and so is France. How do you see the solution to the Lebanese problem?

[Answer] The solution to the Lebanese problem lies first through Lebanese detente. There is no doubt that the Arab countries and all the Arab brothers must contribute to solving this tragic crisis. The upcoming Arab summit will discuss the Lebanese problem as well as other problems.

[Question] Other problems such as the Western Sahara problem, for example?

[Answer] I do not know if the Western Sahara problem is on the summit agenda or if any of the Arab countries will raise the issue.

[Question] Do you think that it is possible to convene an Arab summit or, if one is held, is it likely to succeed at a time when bilateral differences between the Arab countries are most acute?

[Answer] It is true that Arab differences are most acute and numerous, but this is not the first time that Arab differences have been prevalent. Several years ago there were similar differences, yet somewhat successful Arab summits were held.

[Question] Have you met with French officials this time?

[Answer] I am in France for only 24 hours on my way to Beirut. I have not met with any French officials. However, I did meet with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet in New York during the General Assembly meeting. Basically, the talks between us dealt with the Lebanese problem and the positive developments in the Palestinian problem.

[Question] Would you clarify?

[Answer] French policy is basically concerned with the need to propose a specific and rapid initiative to solve the Lebanese crisis.

[Question] Will you cooperate with France in this regard?

[Answer] This basically concerns France, and then the Arab countries. For our part we are prepared to help within the limits of our means.

[Question] You support the Iranian revolution. Abu Jihad told AL-HAWADITH: "We protect Gulf oil." It is known that Iran's new rulers are threatening to "occupy" some of the Gulf countries. How do you, as the PLO, corrdinate your stands so that you do not lose either party?

[Answer] Ayatollah Khomeyni is the number one leader of the Iranian revolution. He has never made such statements. Indeed, on every occasion he has shown his eagerness that the Gulf should be Islamic. We have not heard from him personally any statements about the annexation of some Arab territories to Iran. We rely only on the statements of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

[Question] But he insists on calling the Gulf "Persian."

[Answer] On the contrary, he called it the Islamic Gulf and is opposed to it being called the Persian Gulf.

[Question] But Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi insists on calling it Persian.

[Answer] I have not heard of this. I have met with the foreign minister and I did not hear such a thing from him.

BOURGUIBA TO OPEN ARAB SUMMIT IN TUNIS 20 NOV

LD302015 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At 1700 today President Bourguiba received at Carthage Palace Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who stated afterward:

A quorum has been attained with regard to the views of the Arab states on acceptance of a summit meeting. It can now be declared that the Arab summit will be held on 20 November in Tunis and will be opened by President Bourguiba himself.

PLO'S SALAH KHALAF ON FRG ROLE IN PLOT AGAINST PALESTINIANS

JN301924 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 30 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad held a press conference at the Palestinian news agency headquarters this afternoon, in which he discussed the role played by the FRG authorities in the plot against the Palestinian people and their issue, as well as the FRG's coordination with Zionist and U.S. authorities.

In the press conference, brother Abu Iyad said: We have been very patient in terms of the actions carried out by the FRG intelligence service, which coordinated with the U.S. and Israeli intelligence services. Brother Abu Iyad stated that the FRG, Israeli and U.S. intelligence services intended to rally as many Palestinian citizens and fighters as possible in order to draw them away from the Palestinian revolution. He added that the FRG, Israeli and U.S. intelligence services also intended to draft those Palestinians whom they saw fit into their service. He revealed how these Palestinians were made to join the FRG, Israeli or U.S. intelligence services, saying: If those who applied to court for political asylum were accepted by the intelligence officers, they would become FRG, Israeli or U.S. intelligence agents.

Brother Abu Iyad affirmed that the Palestinian revolution will not resort to the barbaric methods employed by the FRG, Israeli and U.S. intelligence services in order to save those youths. At this point, brother Abu Iyad said: When I talk about saving the Palestinian youths, I do not mean the 11 prisoners who are being kept in official prisons. Rather, I mean the 20,000 Palestinians in the FRG.

Brother Abu Iyad reiterated that the Palestinian revolution will not resort to illegal methods. He added: We will continue to address the conscience of the German people, who still suffer from the Nazi complex where the Jews are concerned and who will now nurture another complex: the complex of discriminating against Palestinians and torturing them. We are not ready to pay for the Nazi crimes and oppression against the Jews.

Brother Abu Iyad disclosed that all sabotage and intimidation operations against the GDR are carried out from West Berlin, adding: We have documents about these operations that will be published, since certain Palestinians were also exploited through these operations. Brother Abu Iyad added that by perpetrating such actions, the FRG is playing with fire and therefore must bear the responsibility for the fate of the Palestinians living there.

During his press conference this afternoon, brother Abu Iyad related the story of martyr Muhammad Yusuf. He said: I have sufficient proof that the FRG Government is aware and has admitted that the Israeli intelligence service took part in torturing this youth. If the FRG denies this, I will submit evidence confirming that the Israeli intelligence service did so. He added that reports circulated about Bavaria being responsible for such actions are untrue.

Brother Abu Iyad said that the FRG Government is responsible for allowing the Israeli intelligence service in and permitting it to torture the Palestinians, adding that the others in the FRG are no better than Strauss, since they are also U.S. and Israeli agents.

Brother Abu Iyad said: We as a revolution do not consider the martyrdom of Muhammad Yusuf merely as an issue concerning one individual. He challenged the FRG Government to deny this incident. He added that he had met with Muhammad Yusuf on 15 October and listened to his reports about the way he was arrested and the barbaric torture to which he was subjected.

Brother Abu Iyad said: I will leave this issue to the great German people. I will leave it to the great German people to call their government to account.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER 30 OCT

JN310638 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 31 Oct 79 JN

[Text] At 2100 yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar received PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying, who is currently on a visit to Lebanon.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department; brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and Al-'Asifah Forces General Command; Abu al-Walid, chief of the central operations room; and Abd ar-Rahim, PLO representative in Peking.

The meeting was attended on the PRC side by Zhou Jue, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, and the PRC ambassador in Beirut.

It has been learned that during the 3-hour meeting the discussion focused on current problems on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels.

Comrade He Ying stressed the PRC's constant support for the Palestinian revolution and the PLO under Abu 'Ammar.

Brother Abu 'Ammar thanked the PRC for its constant support for the Palestinian people in confronting the Zionist-imperialist enemy and for our people's struggle to regain their legitimate rights and establish their independent state on their national soil.

PFLP SPOKESMAN ATTACKS HABIB'S MISSION IN LEBANON

JN280838 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Oct 79 JN

[Text] PFLP spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif has attacked the United States for its attempt to impose a plan similar to Camp David on the eastern front. In a statement in Beirut yesterday, Abu Sharif warned that Philip Habib's mission is intended to remove the joint forces from the area south of the Litani River.

OMAN

HORMUZ STRAIT PLAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED 1 NOV

JN301122 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 30 October--The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) for regulating maritime navigation in the Hormuz Strait has agreed to the plan officially submitted to it by the Sultanate of Oman. This came in an interview with Yusuf al-Alawi Abdallah, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, on Omani television yesterday evening. The Omani under secretary said that the plan will be implemented on 1 November and is aimed at decreasing dangers threatening oil tankers and other vessels and maritime navigation in general and also at decreasing the danger of pollution in the Musandam area.

The Omani under secretary said: There is an agreement between Iran and the Sultanate of Oman that defines territorial waters and the continental shelf for IMCO. However, the maritime routes fall within Oman's territorial waters. According to the plan, there will be specific maritime routes for entering and leaving the Gulf through the strait.

The Omani official added that a buffer zone will exist between the two routes that vessels coming to the Gulf through the strait on their way to the Indian Ocean, Europe and the Middle East will take. The Omani minister added: All these routes fall north of As-Salamah Island, which could be identified by the international references distributed by IMCO island [as received], which belongs to the Sultanate of Oman. He added: Due to the importance of this island, oil prices are computed on the basis of the starting point of transportation being from that island.

The Omani official said the reason behind changing international maritime routes, according to the Omani plan, from the north of As-Salamah Islands to the south of it stems from his country's concern over guaranteeing maritime safety as much as possible.

PDRY

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD301552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade General of the Army Martin Dzur, member of the CZCP Central Committee and CSSR minister of defense, arrived in Aden on an official visit to the PDRY lasting several days at the invitation of brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense. Comrade Martin Dzur was accorded an official reception on his arrival at Aden International Airport at 1530. Leading those receiving him was brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar and a number of senior officials of the Ministry of Defense.

In a statement to our radio reporter, the comrade general of the army and CSSR defense minister said: I am making my visit within the framework of reciprocal cooperation between the two countries, peoples and parties as well as in confirmation of the ties of friendship and mutual relations.

He added that although he had only arrived in Democratic Yemen a few minutes earlier, he already felt that he has sincere friends by virtue of the good reception accorded him. Hailing relations between Democratic Yemen and the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the CSSR army general said that these relations have deepened over recent years and were continuing to grow through exchange visits by senior officials of the two countries. He added that CSSR-PDRY relations were principled and had common goals.

The radio reporter has learned that talks between the PDRY and CSSR sides will begin at 1730.

The visit of the comrade CSSR defense minister comes within the framework of exchange visits between the two friendly countries, the purpose of which is to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and peoples.

AS-SIYASAH: ISMA'IL MAY VISIT SAUDI ARABIA IN NOVEMBER

JN291129 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 29 October--Citing Arab diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports today that PDRY leader 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is expected to visit Saudi Arabia at the beginning of November. The paper adds that the PDRY leader might convey a message from the Soviet leaders to Saudi leaders "dealing with bilateral relations and their future."

The paper says that if it does take place, Isma'il's visit "will include assurances that the friendship treaty signed by the PDRY leader and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on Thursday will not be aimed against Saudi Arabia or the area of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf."

QATAR

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGERIA TO ATTEND CELEBRATIONS

JN291200 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 29 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani left Doha for Algeria today, leading an official delegation to the celebrations that will be held there on Thursday to mark the 25th anniversary of the 1 November revolution in Algeria.

AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN AL-'ARISH 30 OCTOBER

NC301517 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1451 GMT on 30 October broadcasts live the arrival of President Anwar as-Sadat in Al-'Arish. Chants, slogans and applause by crowds lining the road from Al-'Arish airport to the town are heard. The announcer says President as-Sadat will stay in a resthouse during his visit to Al-'Arish.

Speech Before Governorate Leaders

NC302306 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2114 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[30 October speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at a meeting in Al-'Arish with the political, executive and popular leaders of the Northern Sinai governorate--recorded]

[Text] My sons and daughters, men and women of Sinai. In the name of God. First of all, I congratulate you on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha and I ask God Almighty that this occasion brings prosperity and progress to the holy land of Sinai. I thank God Almighty for fulfilling what I have been wishing for all these years.

As you remember, following the October War, my meeting with you every year on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha used to take place in Al-Qantarah ash-Sharqiyah. I prayed to God in front of you so he would enable me to pray in Al-'Arish. God Almighty has responded to my prayer. In less than a month, God willing, we will be in the holy valley of Tuwa, the land that has been blessed by God Almighty. As of next year, Egypt's annual state prayer on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha will officially be held in the holy valley of Sinai. [applause]

My sons and daughters, for a long time Sinai has been isolated from its mother Egypt. From now on, there will be no isolation, God willing. [applause] We are meeting now only 5 months after I raised the Egyptian flag here. I have come today on 'Id al-Adha so we may say thanksgiving prayers to God.

As I told you, in less than a month, God willing, we will all meet in our holy valley of Tuwa.

I have listened to your demands, which I know very well. You know that after the peace battle which we waged and in which we triumphed, it became necessary to stage a battle of construction. Your mother Egypt owes you a lot. As you may remember, immediately after the October War, I gave instructions and a process began for reconstructing the canal area and repatriating the refugees.

Your mother Egypt owes you a lot. For this reason, and as the secretary of the National Democratic Party has asked, I wholly agree that next year's development plan, which will begin in 2 months, should include projects to be implemented in Sinai. [applause] If I had a surplus, all the state's departments would have come here to reconstruct Sinai: However, as the governor has explained concerning the need for urgent housing projects, I wholly agree with all those who have spoken here about the need to set up a special department for the reconstruction of Sinai. I will notify the prime minister of this, God willing, following my return from my visit to your brothers who were stricken by flash floods in upper Egypt, whom I will visit after the 'Id prayers tomorrow, God willing.

Had it not been for the fact that your brothers in upper Egypt--in the governorates of Aswan, Suhaj and Qana--are in dire need of aid now because of the flash floods, which caused them to lose everything, I would have allocated funds to you. However, help is needed there now more than any other place in your country. We are a single family. We have returned to become a single family. We have returned to our ideals and traditions and to the spirit of the single family. Every member of this family feels for his brothers everywhere.

It has pained me to read in the press that some people have begun speaking about organizing a donation campaign for your brothers in Upper Egypt who were hit by floods and who, as I said, have lost everything. This situation cannot await donations. Moreover, we cannot accept what you have said today or what my daughters and the party secretary here have said about collecting donations from the governorates. I cannot accept donations because the state owes you a lot. [applause]

For this reason, I will not approve of the idea of collecting donations, neither in Upper Egypt nor here, on the grounds that both these cases are pressing and that this matter should be shouldered by the entire family--from one end to the other and from the extreme south to the extreme north; that is, in the cities, in the deserts and in the urban areas. It is imperiative for us all to face up to the responsibility of the family.

Therefore, the prime minister and I have channeled the special and urgent allocations toward your brothers in the south of the valley who have have been stricken with the floods and who have lost everything. God willing, your turn will come immediately after them in the coming plan, which will be done through an organ to be set up. Some time ago, I asked the prime minister to allocate to you a part of the revenue of the oil that comes from Sinai so that an urgent process of construction will emerge. [applause] However, this will only become possible after we receive this new oil so that we will redistribute programs, which we have actually done as the result of the behavior of the Arab brothers who had believed that Egypt's will, the will for peace or for Egypt, could be bought. No, Egypt cannot be bought. God willing, he will build Egypt with the arms and sweat of Egypt's sons and with Egypt's resources--which are abundant, God be praised. [applause]

A brief period--namely, 5 months--has elapsed since the return of Al-'Arish. Undoubtedly, you are in a hurry, and you are right, because it is the right of every human being in this good, liberated and holy land, in the wake of the long negligence and of the long isolation, to feel discomfort after 5 months.

However, with the return of oil next month, God willing, and through the plan and the coming budget, I will ask his excellency the prime minister to establish an organ for the construction of Sinai by using a part of the product of your holy land for your own good and for the good of the Egyptian family.

Do not be impatient. Rest confident. Since we have returned to ourselves as one family in which every human being feels for his brother and for his sister, do not be impatient. God willing, both the bandwagon and the organ of construction will come to you. I wish I could issue an immediate and instantaneous order, as I had previously done for the canal cities. However, and as I have told you, this temporary postponement has been inevitable, so we can recalculate.

It would have been possible for me to make the allocation to you today had it not been for your brothers and sisters who suffered from the floods. However, as the head of the Egyptian family and alderman, I give whatever is necessary in view of the urgency of the matter.

I reject the idea that they should await donations. They should never have to expect donations. Appropriations were made yesterday. You will read about that tomorrow. These appropriations are for reconstruction of houses damaged by floods and to aid those who lost everything. In fact, they did lose everything. It would have been possible to allocate the 2.5 million [pounds] or more to you but, as I said, we are one fa .ly and we should always behave in a family spirit. As members of one family, we must give our brothers and sisters who lost everything this urgent assistance from state funds, not donations or charity, never. They are entitled to this, just as you are.

Therefore, it has been necessary to make urgent and immediate allocations for the rebuilding of their homes. God willing, tomorrow morning the appropriate ministers and I will inspect the areas. The state will do the necessary planning and will give them land. Then on this land given to them by the state they will build to specifications so that they will never again suffer from floods.

Concerning you, what you are demanding is not a donation either but, as I said, it is your right as members of the Egyptian family, just as it is your brothers' right in the south. You are entitled to a development scheme and the next plan, God willing, will include projects in the holy and dear land of Sinai.

The present state of affairs must not continue because it could be a residue of the old mentality of isolating Sinai; I will ask the prime minister and Minister Sulayman [minister of state for local government] to remove the customs house in Jilbanah immediately.

As regards communications, in next year's plan, God willing, we will draw up plans for the upper bridge in Al-Qantarah Sharq. [applause] As you know, the tunnel will be completed next summer, God willing. Upon completion of the tunnel, Sinai's isolation will end. Al-Qantarah Sharq will not have a tunnel but a bridge to take the new canal's expansion into account. The bridge will be high to allow passage across it 24 hours a day while navigation through the canal continues, thus not disrupting your own interests. I hope to learn from you whatever you think will realize your aspirations and end the isolation forever, God willing. [applause]

Some have complained to me about law No 100 and about the land. [applause] I will ask Minister Sulayman Mutawalli to brief the prime minister on his instructions, which will be conveyed to the governor of Sinai. I asked the governor of Sinai to lease the land for 3 years. If after 3 years the land has proved to be productive, ownership will take immediate effect. The land should be productive and be inspected by a committee from the governorate. The land should be productive. A room built on the land or a palm tree planted is not enough. I want productivity; for this reason I say a 3-year lease. The already productive land will be given ownership. I would like this to be amended by legislation in the People's Assembly. So long as the land is productive, ownership will be effected. As for the other land to be leased--if after 3 years there is proof of cultivation and productivity, ownership of this land will be given immediately.

I would not conceal this from you. I want to make it easy for my people not only in Sinai but throughout the republic. I said that I will give the land to whomever cultivates it. I will keep my promise and give the land to him who cultivates it. However, some persons have tried to acquire the land for speculation. No, there will be no land trading. The land will be owned by those who want to cultivate and exploit it. These are my instructions to the governor. To those who claim to have built a room in order to keep the land, we say no. Such attempts will not be acceptable in our family.

You have heard that I am now rebuilding Mit Abu al-Kawm. The second project will be construction of a model village in Sinai and include all agricultural scientific methods and it will be named the new Mit Abu al-Kawm. [applause] This village will be in Sinai, God willing. It will be a model village including all modern agricultural and irrigation methods to be admired by visitors. This is a repeat of what I said before to the sons and daughters of the Egyptian family throughout the country--the land is ours, the country is ours and the will is ours. We are the decisionmakers. Here in Al-'Arish you are the decisionmakers, [applause] after long suffering. We make our own decisions. Cultivate the land. The ownership will be his who will cultivate the land regardless of its area. You should give your efforts and sweat for the rebuilding of Egypt. Everyone of you who is building himself is at the same time building Egypt. I want you to build for yourselves, for the generations after you and for your motherland, Egypt. Your combined building will be the construction of Egypt. This is what great and rich powers have done.

Therefore, I tell you that the decision is yours; the land is there, and I welcome your efforts and sweat. Any effort and sweat will definitely be rewarded, whether the individual builds for himself and for his children after him or for his country, Egypt. We are all anxious to preserve the one family in glorious Egypt just as it has always been throughout history. God referred to Egypt in the heavenly books. The holy valley Tuwa in Sinai was also mentioned. God ordered Moses on approaching the valley to take off his shoes.

The land is ours. Sinai is Egypt and everyone in our family is Egypt. Sinai has been restored and we have returned to our family traditions.

We will never heed ignorant outcries. We will not heed the call for hatred. We denounce rancor in our family. We will tell the ignorants, as God has taught us: "And the servants of God most gracious are those who walk on the earth in humility, and when the ignorant address them, they say, peace." We will say to them or answer "peace."

We will build Egypt--the sacred Egypt--God willing, with our sweat, efforts, struggle, love, sincerity, devotion, family spirit and with all that God has given our people throughout 7,000 years of resources, glory and dignity. God has honored our people in choosing to send the first messenger carrying his commandments to mankind to our land in Sinai and to talk to the people for the first and last time here in Sinai. Our land is sacred; our homeland, Egypt, is dear to us. We will build it. We will not heed the ignorants' calls. We will proceed with love along our course, and we will never turn back to the rancorous. May God grant you success so that we may complete the building so that our Egypt always will be lofty, glorious and dignified.

God's peace and mercy be with you. [applause]

Press Conference

NC3108OO Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 31 Oct 79 NC

[Text] This morning, President Anwar as-Sadat recited the 'Id al-Adha prayers in Al-'Arish. About 150 citizens from the occupied territories participated in the prayers with President Anwar as-Sadat.

After the prayers, the president visited the memorial of the martyrs of the armed forces, where he read prayers from the dead and laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Later, President Anwar as-Sadat replied to questions put to him by representatives of international and Israeli news agencies.

Asked whether the current political situation in Israel will affect the peace process, the president replied: What is happening in Israel is a strictly domestic affair which concerns the Israeli people and in which no one should interfere. I do not think this will affect the peace process at all. Still, the man who is primarily responsible is Israeli Prime Minister Mr Begin--who carried out the peace process.

Asked whether Moshe Dayan's resignation is causing him any anxiety, the president replied: This is a domestic affair which concerns Israel only.

Asked about the peace process, the president replied: The peace process has made long and very important strides, foremost of which are the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. These should be considered the cornerstone and firm foundation for an overall peace--an overall peace not only between Egypt and Israel. In effect, this overall peace has started because just 2 years after my initiative we have been able to achieve a great victory in our resolve that there be no war after the October War. The second stage is related to the participation of the other parties. However, there shall be no war after the October War.

Concerning the outcome of the London conference, the president said: This is, no doubt, a pleasant and very exciting development for the achievement of an overall peace. We are in the process of the autonomy talks now. As we already said in Haifa, the problem of Jerusalem should be part of the autonomy talks, and I hope this will come to pass, God willing. As for the London conference, naturally it focused on the autonomy. Jerusalem will be part of the West Bank--as we said at Camp David.

Concerning the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, the president said this problem is related to various agreements--among them, the Camp David agreements. We are now about to reach the Al-'Arish--Ra's Muhammad line. One month later, we will exchange ambassadors. This exchange of ambassadors will take place 1 month after the conclusion of the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal.

Asked about the identity of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, his excellency said: We have not discussed this subject yet. As for my meeting with Begin, the date for this meeting has not been set.

On Egypt's attitude toward the Arab states, the president said: Egypt's attitude is loud and clear. We refuse to fragment this camp. Perhaps they have found out that without Egypt they cannot achieve anything at all.

Concerning the letter President as-Sadat dispatched to Yasir 'Arafat through the American clergyman, the president said: He did not need it. I told him it is about time the PLO shouldered its responsibities. The PLO should announce that it is stopping its operations as a prelude to a mutual recognition between it and Israel and mutual discussions of the problems. This attitude will come to pass sooner or later.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS IN SINAI

NC301558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Umm Khushayb, Sinai, 30 October--The joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee met at the early warning station at Umm Khusayb in the buffer zone in Sinai today to complete the talks on Israel's withdrawal from St Catherine's and other areas. The Egyptian side was headed by Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces. The Israeli side was headed by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis.

'ALI MEETS WEIZMAN; DISCUSSES ST CATHERINE'S, OTHER ISSUES

NC310943 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 31 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, 31 October--The minister of defense and war production, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, has stated that during yesterday's meeting with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, they discussed the question of allowing Israeli civilian planes to land in the St Catherine's monastery area and permitting Israeli tourists to visit the area. The defense minister noted that everything is proceeding according to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Concerning the situation in Israel, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that this is an internal affair. He added: We are certainly interested in seeing the government with which we started our discussions continue in office until we conclude the discussions on all the problems related to the autonomy. The defense minister went on to say: At Camp David, we concluded an agreement with the Israeli Government, and the Israeli Government means any government that adheres to the Camp David agreement.

Commenting on statements by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg concerning the autonomy talks, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that peace will prevail and that no one will be able to stop the peace process. General 'Ali added: We are fully convinced that the autonomy issue will be resolved. Asked whether the forthcoming Arab summit will raise obstacles as far as Egypt is concerned, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Baghdad conference has adopted whatever decisions it could adopt against Egypt. General 'Ali noted it is possible that the conference will adopt a positive resolution particularly in view of the progress made in the autonomy negotiations and the solution of the issue of Jerusalem.

LONDON ARABIC PAPER CITES GHALI ON STATUS OF AUTONOMY TALKS

LD301451 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Sana' As-Sa'id report on statement made to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali--date not given]

[Text] Cairo--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that it is premature to say that autonomy negotiations have come to a head because we are still at the beginning of the negotiations and only 6 sessions--15 meetings in all--have been held so far, whereas the negotiations on withdrawal from Sinai and normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations and the talks begun with President as-Sadat's visit to Israel took 300 meetings. Therefore, 6 sessions or 15 meetings are considered cogent proof that we are still at the beginning of the road. We can speak of this only 1 week before the end of next May--the date set in the timetable agreed upon.

The Egyptian minister emphasized that Egyptian diplomacy is prepared to support alternative solutions, provided they are based on the provisions of the UN Charter and lead to a peaceful settlement, and provided they are not based on military force and would make use of the gains achieved at the Washington talks. Regarding the ideas recently propounded in the area on the establishment of bilateral Israeli-Jordanian and Egyptian-Israeli governments, Dr Ghali made it clear that that was the first time he had heard about bilateral Israeli-Jordanian and Israeli-Egyptian governments. He explained that any type of government, bilateral or tripartite, would be incompatible with the right of self-determination.

Regarding what was recently said to the effect that Egypt would seek U.S. participation, Ghali said that Egyptian policy and diplomacy aim at having the U.S. Government play the role of full partner in order to overcome the obstacles that might obstruct the tripartite negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Therefore, we must try to look for U.S. participation next spring and we must begin doing so now because the subject cannot be deferred. He added: We look forward to greater diplomatic activity by all parties concerned so we may be able to achieve positive results and so we may be able to encourage the "Palestinian people" to participate in the negotiations.

In the course of a discussion on the possibility of Egypt abandoning the stance of speaking on behalf of the Palestinians and giving them the chance to negotiate on their own behalf, Dr Ghali said that in order for the Palestinians to speak for themselves they must participate in the negotiations, which are the only framework available to them to negotiate with the Israeli side. However, should they find another framework, Egypt would welcome that. Commenting on the Egyptian stand calling for international supervision of Palestinian elections, Dr Ghali explained that Egypt still insists on international supervision of the elections to reassure the Palestinian people and to affirm the elections are of an international and not local character and that they are basic and conducive to the attainment of self-determination.

Regarding establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel, Dr Ghali said that the Egyptian ambassador to Israel has not been named. He emphasized that the Egyptian Embassy will be in Tel Aviv because Egypt has never recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OPPOSES STORING NUCLEAR WASTE

NC301622 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1448 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 October--The opposition Socialist Labor Party today expressed its outspoken opposition to alleged European plans to store nuclear waste in Egypt's western desert. The party's weekly ASH-SHA'B says it is inadmissable to store European nuclear waste at a time when the Austrians, Americans and (?Swedes), for example, refuse to store such wastes in their countries.

The weekly calls on the Egyptian government to reject European nuclear waste and to reconsider the idea of building a nuclear plant in Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR DENOUNCES SOVIET-PDRY TREATY

LD301517 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "The Soviet Base in South Yemen"]

[Excerpts] Details of the defense treaty which the Soviet Union concluded with South Yemen have been released. The conclusion of this treaty explains Aleksey Kosygin's recent visit to Aden and his 3-day stay there, during which he held talks and inspected sites. This also explains PDRY Chairman 'Abd al-Fatah Ismail's visit to Moscow and the warm welcome accorded him by Soviet President Brezhnev, who suddenly recovered from his illness and was resurrected from the dead (news of his death having been previously reported throughout the world). No such warm welcome was accorded Hafiz al-Asad. All this was for the purpose of signing the treaty which, in fact, is one-sided. The treaty's only significance is that it has confirmed an already existing position to which South Yemen is committed vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, namely for Aden or South Yemen to be a Soviet base where the Soviets will station about 20,000 military advisers and to be supplied with heavy equipment and sophisticated weapons to serve Soviet designs in the area.

Details of the treaty which have been announced clearly indicate several significant things. First, it lauds South Yemen because it has strengthened its ties with North Yemen and expects these ties to become stronger in the coming days. Second, the treaty refers to the south of the Arabian Peninsula, including North and South Yemen, and the territories beyond, which clearly mean the Gulf States and other parts of the Arab south. This is in fact is the strategic objective of the Soviet base in the Arabian peninsula. The aim of the Soviets behind establishment of this base is to dominate the Arab south and then extend their influence to the oil regions in the Gulf, the hope they have cherished for a long time.

Therefore, we can say that the Soviets have strengthened their foothold in the Arabian Peninsula and in this strategic position in South Yemen. Those who have opened the door to them and paved their way to this position are their agents and lackeys who are allegedly called the PDRY rulers. They sold their country to the hateful communist colonialism after it was freed brom British colonialism.

We struggled and fought for a long time to achieve independence and Aden and to expel British colonialism from the base there. Egypt exerted efforts and offered sacrifices in material and lives, and endured difficulties in trying to achieve this goal. The independence of Aden was one of the objectives for which it fought alongside the revolution in North Yemen and supported the revolution in the south. Cairo was the base of the struggle that continued until British colonialism departed from the base and from the Suez Canal later [as published]. As a result, South Yemen became an independent state, but some of the agents among its own people did not wish it to be independent so they offered it as a base of aggression to the hateful Russian colonialism.

If there is any danger in the establishment of this base, whose ownership by the Soviet Union Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has confirmed, it is the danger to the whole Arabian Peninsula, north and south. What greater danger could there be than dividing the peninsula in two and penetrating the Gulf states and oil resources? An even greater danger is that the Soviets are seeking this objective forcefully. Will those Arabs primarily threatened by this danger awaken and sincerely take action to confront it, since it is a danger nobody can deny? We pray to God that He may give them success for their own good.

AMNESTY LAW FOR KURDS EXTENDED BY 2 MONTHS

JN301733 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Oct 79 JN

["Text" of Iraqi RCC decree issued 30 October]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of paragraph A of article 42 of the provisional constitution, the Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] decreed the following in its 30 October 1979 session:

1. The effectiveness of the General Amnesty Law for Military and Civilian Kurds No 108 of 1979 will be extended in regard to those covered by this law who return from abroad within 2 months from the termination of the period defined by article 9 of this law.

2. This decree will be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. The responsible ministers will implement it.

[signed] Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman.

The reasons necessitating this extension:

As a result of definite information that there are hostile quarters trying with all available means to obstruct the return of the Kurdish citizens who are covered by the provisions of the General Amnesty Law for Civilian and Military Kurds No 108 of 1979, and to give a chance to those covered by its provisions who were not able to return during the period the said law was in effect, which ended on 16 October 1979, and in order to provide enough time for them to return to Iraq, the RCC has decided in its Decree No 1431 on 30 October 1979 to extend the period of general amnesty for another 2 months from the termination of the period defined in the said law.

IRAQ DIPLOMAT DEMANDS AUTONOMY FOR IRANIAN MINORITIES

NC310929 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 31 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Oct 31 (AFP)--An Iraqi diplomat has publicly demanded for the first time that Iran grant autonomy to its Arab, Kurdish and Baluchi minorities and amend the border agreement concerning the Shatt al-'Arab River. Iraq will refuse to normalize relations with Iran unless Iran agrees to make these concessions, Ambassador 'Abd al-Husayn Hasan said in a statement published today by the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR.

To show good faith, Iran must also immediately withdraw its troops from three Arab islands occupied in 1971 at the mouth of the Shatt al-'Arab, and drop all chauvinistic claims to Arab-inhabited areas on the shores of the Gulf, the ambassador, who leaves for another post in a few days, was quoted as saying.

Iraq agreed on March 6, 1975, to have the border run along the center of the river channel rather than along the eastern (Iranian) shore. In exchange, the Shah stopped supplying weapons to the Kurdish autonomists in Iraq, which caused the immediate collapse of their rebellion against Iraq.

The Shatt al-'Arab is the 200-kilometre (120-mile) long watercourse formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN COMMITTEE MEETS IN AMMAN

JN291911 Doha QNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 29 October--The joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for the support of the steadfastness of the Arab people in the occupied territories ended its 2-day meeting in Amman this afternoon.

The QNA correspondent in Amman reports that the committee adopted several resolutions on the steadfastness of the Arab people in the occupied territories. The Jordanian side was headed by Adnan Abu Awdah, minister of information and head of the Executive Office for Occupied Homeland Affairs. The Palestinian side was headed by Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO's Occupied Homeland Affairs Department.

Important Decisions

JN301835 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 30 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Reports from Amman today say that the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee on affairs of the occupied territories has adopted important decisions following meetings over the past 2 days in the Jordanian capital. The decisions affirm support for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The committee called on the Gulf countries to exert special efforts to import West Bank and Gaza Strip products in order to boost the economy in the latter two areas.

Palestinians' Departure

JN301433 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 30 October--Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud Abbas, alias Abu Mazim, and PLO Executive Committee member Talal Naji left Amman this afternoon after participating in the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Talal Naji said that he will participate in the talks that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will hold with His Majesty King Husyan during 'Arafat's coming visit to Jordan. Naji added that the visit, which will take place during the first half of November, will deal with the agenda of the 10th Arab summit conference.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS 29 OCT

JN291936 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Mahmadula **Kholov**, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Presidium of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, and the delegation accompanying him left Amman this afternoon following an official 8-day visit to Jordan.

In a statement to the Jordanian television correspondent, Kholov said that the Soviet stand on the Middle East is firm and principled. Kholov added: We demand a just and comprehensive settlement to the dispute in the region. The Soviet Union supports the Arab people who reject various deals peddled at the expense of the Arab peoples legitimate rights. Kholov added that his country believes that a just Middle East solution must be based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories they occupied in 1967, reinstituting the Palestinian peoples rights including their right to establish an independent state on their national soil, and guaranteeing the rights of all the region's states to a secure and stable existence in peaceful circumstances.

Kholov praised the Soviet Union's peace trends, which will enhance military detente. Kholov especially praised Soviet leader Brezhnev's initiative, which was proposed in Berlin, to reduce arms and soviet troops in the GDR. Kholov praised the hospitality accorded him and his delegation by His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and other high-ranking Jordanian officials. Kholov stated that his delegation's talks with Senate Speaker Bahjat at-Talhuni left a good impression on the delegation members. Kholov praised the program prepared for them by the House of Representatives, which gave them the opportunity to meet with a large number of Jordanian officials and citizens in order to promote Soviet-Jordanian relations.

AR-RAY ON EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI ATTITUDES AT LONDON TALKS

JN2909045 Amman AR-RAY in Arabic 29 Oct 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "It Is Time for the Uproar To Subside"]

[Text] The uproar raised by Egyptian and Zionist circles about the results of the recent round of talks on administrative self-rule, which ended in London a few days ago, has not yet subsided. Yesterday's issue of AL-AHRAM tried to assume a modest attitude when it declared that the agreement reached in London does not take care of everything but is only a step along the road, or merely the elimination of one of many obstacles. Although Israeli circles joined their Egyptian allies in welcoming and applauding these results, they were even more specific in qualifying the "progress" achieved in London as a technical and marginal matter, specifically the elections that are still in the realm of the unknown.

By examining the angle from which Egypt views the results of the London meeting, as well as that from which Israel views these same results, one can clearly see the distance that separates the Egyptian and Israeli stands and that also separates their objectives in the long series of negotiations. In viewing the London conference results as technical, Israel wants to stress that the results it is anticipating are political results represented by the agreement of Egypt and the Palestinians to the pattern of administrative self-rule Israel wants--a pattern in which Israel retains absolute sovereignty over all the occupied territories. As for Egypt, when it views these results as "a step along the road," it is seeking to continue its efforts to make the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinians, believe that there are other steps coming, or that the conclusion of the negotiations is different from the conclusion Israel seeks. Yesterday AL-AHRAM expressed this notion when it claimed that the "step" completed at the London meeting is one of the steps that will take the Palestinians to the end of the road, a step "along the correct path to achieving their desired goals and their right to self-determination."

The only thing achieved at the London meeting was an agreement on the "procedures" of the supposed elections. It is a marginal agreement that does not touch upon the heart of the major issues, which the Egyptian leadership claims the negotiations will eventually tackle. The principal issue is sovereignty over the land and sovereignty over Jerusalem, and not the structure of the supposed elections. This issue has remained since the outset of the Egyptian-Israelie alliance. Indeed, Israel has taken a number of steps to underline its insistence on its right of sovereignty and has consequently moved farther away from the goal to which--according to the Egyptian leadership's claim--the negotiations are leading.

Perhaps the declaration by our kinsmen in the occupied territories yesterday--when they renewed their rejection of the entire administrative self-rule plan and their refusal to meet with Israeli negotiator Yosef Burg to discuss the results of the London meeting--perhaps this stand is sufficient to remove the illusion of "progress" that the Egyptian leadership believes it achieved in London and will persuade Egypt that it is time for the artificial cheering to subside.

SARKIS, AL-HUSS RECEIVE PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

NC301230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Text] At 1230 today President Sarkis received PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying, who was accompanied by the chairman of Asian and African affairs at the Foreign Ministry and the PRC ambassador to Lebanon. At 1000 today Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received the PRC vice foreign minister. They reviewed all aspects of the Lebanese question. Al-Huss asked his guest to convey to his government a clear picture of the situation in Lebanon. The PRC official also called on speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad.

After his meeting with the prime minister, the PRC official said that his visit aims at strengthening cooperation and friendship between the Lebanese and PRC peoples and coordination between the two governments. Asked if he had a PRC initiative, the PRC official said: I have wishes and greetings from the PRC people and government to the Lebanese people and government. Asked if he had anything besides wishes, the PRC official said: I have no overtures. However, the PRC people support the Lebanese people's struggle to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

AL-HUSS, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS SITUATION

NC301828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Text] This evening at his house in Ad-Dawhah, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. During the 90-minute meeting, they reviewed the situation in Lebanon and the Arab area. Their discussions concentrated on the situation in southern Lebanon and the current contacts to prepare for the Arab summit conference.

HADDAD ASKS ISRAEL FOR LOAN TO PAY SALARIES

NC301505 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Major Haddad told a Voice of Hope correspondent yesterday that the policemen [daraki] working in Free Lebanon have not received their salaries since July 1979 or their transfer, sickness and educational allowances for 4 years. In view of their need and impoverishment, the leader of Free Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, is forced to ask Israel for a loan to pay the salaries.

Major Haddad said he would not wait long to ask for the loan nor allow the soldiers [junud] to suffer from starvation and the inability to provide staples, clothes and schooling for their children.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS LEBANESE FRONT STATEMENT

NC301340 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Front following its 30 October meeting--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] At its meeting, the Front reviewed the situation in south Lebanon, current contacts in this respect, the mission of the U.S. and French envoys to Lebanon, and discussed the question of Bdadun, Bulaybil and Humal as well as the security measures adopted there. The Front then heard statements by party representatives of the public sector employees.

The representatives put forward the problem faced by employees residing in the eastern sector, who, due to the current situation, are unable to report to their posts in the occupied area and are now being threatened by the new cabinet's decree depriving them of their salaries.

The Front points out to the government that its action is wrong, unjust and serious and asks the government to change its stand and to announce this before next Tuesday, otherwise the Front will be forced to adopt a political stand toward the situation in the country and Lebanon's permanent interest.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ARTILLERY FIRE IN SOUTH

NC301250 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Exchanges of artillery fire broke out this morning between the Palestinian and leftist positions in Armun and Ar-Rayhan on the one side and the militias in Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun on the other. According to preliminary reports, there was only material damage.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SITUATION IN BEIRUT, SOUTH

NC310705 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 31 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Sniper fire, which was accompanied by shooting marking 'Id al-Adha, continued in Beirut. The Syrian, Palestinian and leftist forces have opened sniper fire along the traditional lines.

A state of anxiety and fear prevailed in south Lebanon following the artillery duel between the Israeli forces and the armed Palestinian position.

Meanwhile, Israeli armored patrols, warplanes and gunboats have continued their reconnaissance of Palestinian positions and movements, particularly in Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and nearby areas.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS FROM BAGHDAD 29 OCT

JN291138 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 29 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Damascus at noon today, following his talks with Iraqi officials headed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Attends Meeting

JN300752 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 30 Oct 79 JN

[Text] An important Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese meeting was held in Damascus yesterday. During the meeting the discussion centered on the situation in the Arab area in general and in southern Lebanon in particular in light of the Israeli schemes and threats.

The Palestinian side was headed by brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and included brothers 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh.

The Syrian side was represented by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Patriotic Front were represented by Inan Rad, Tawfiq Sultan, Muhsin Ibrahim, Abdallah al-Amin, Samir Trabulsi and Zuhayr Hurani.

It has been learned that agreement has been reached to continue the search for a joint plan to confront all developments and [words indistinct].

VOL: MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD JAMMING SYRIAN TRANSMITTERS

NC310730 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 31 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has obtained information about the current situation in Syria, particularly the security situation there. Khudar 'Umran, the director general of Syrian television, has held intensive contacts urging repairs to the transmitting stations since Aleppo has been unable to receive the Syrian television programs for the last 48 hours. The same applies to Homs, where continuous jamming is reported to transmitting stations and no prayers or sermons on the first day of 'Id al-Adha were relayed.

Apart from the usual reception conditions, other factors appeared which the transmitting station engineers led by chief engineer Salim 'Isa have been unable to overcome. This indicates that the Muslim Brotherhood has set up local stations to jam radio and television stations in various parts in Syria, particularly in places where disturbances and clashes have broken out between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Syrian intelligence men in Homs, Hamah and Aleppo.

Information obtained by Voice of Lebanon indicates that the Voice of the People radio has been subjected to sabotage actions by the Muslim Brotherhood since it has been noticed that it operates for 4 hours and then ceases transmission for 5 hours. This denotes the state of confusion and anxiety in the information media and the employees administration and anxiety over the safety of families in Homs, Hamah and Tartus.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID ON STATE OF NATION, SAHARAN ISSUE

LD301805 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] At the headquarters of the National People's Assembly brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and general secretary of the party, delivered a speech today on the state of the nations, in accordance with article 156 of the Constitution.

In his speech President Bendjedid outlined the achievements made by the revolution and future respects. He stressed the political line followed byAlgeria in the international arena and its stance on international issues.

The president then drew attention to the great positive results of the achievements of the Algerian revolution which have given us self-confidence in not hesitating to discover our weak points for ourselves. In order to maintain the continuity of the revolutionary course, we must compare results with targets and continue to correct any possible deviation from the main target, which might be summed up as developing the country, insuring an honorable life for the citizens and protecting national independence.

Regarding Algeria's foreign policy, President Chadli Bendjedid stressed the firm principles of the revolution and its aims: to maintain national independence, commitment to the just causes of the peoples, contribute to the establishment of world peace based on justice, respect for international charters and work for a better world built on mutual cooperation and respect.

The president said: 1979 has been the year of victory of truth over lies. He added: Algeria has confirmed its Arab solidarity with action before words. This includes Algeria's absolute backing for the Palestinian revolution and the struggle being waged for the Palestinian revolution and the struggled being waged by the Arab peoples to regain their usurped lands. He said the struggle of the Arab nation is our struggle. We are prepared to contribute to any joint effort or to any Arab meeting agreed upon, especially if it aims to study the crux of the matter.

The president reiterated that 1979 has witnessed the triumph of truth over lies. He said: The Saharan case has never been a conflict between Algeria and Morocco, it is a conflict between a regime which has adopted the policy of expansion and imposing the status quo by force and a people who are struggling for their right to self-determination. President Chadli Bendjedid noted that encouraging the Morocccan regime to continue its hostile policy is a threat to the whole region, including Morocco itself. It is in the interest of everyone, both inside the region and far away from it, for the real causes of tension and conflict to be eliminated according to the wish of the African Continent and the nonalined movement.

He added: The blood shed in Western Sahara is the blood of our brethren and neighbors. We are deeply pained by this bloodshed caused by a tyrannical war and expansionist dreams. While I salute the initiatives taken by the brethren in Mauritania, we are still hoping that commonsense and logic will prevail among our brethren in Morocco to follow the example of their brethren in Mauritania. Solutions which ignore fundamental issues are false and cannot insure legitimate rights and cannot achieve security, stability and peace.

Regarding the new international economic system, the president said: Algeria, which has suffered the tragedies of war, calls for international detente which would realize the people's interests and cannot be built only on the [word indistinct] balance of the major international powers, removed from other parties which constitute the overwhelming numerical majority, geographical volume and the main source of energy and raw materials. It is our hope that the developed countries, specifically Europe, will realize that their real interest lies in integration with the countries of the Third World and in comprehending our legitimate demands.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD301635 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the start of the national liberation war officially start tomorrow. Intensive preparations have been underway throughout the country to give a very special brilliancy to this celebration.

Numerous foreign delegations invited to the commemorative festivities for 1 November have begun to arrive. This was the case this morning at Dar-El-Beida airport, where we are calling (Diamali Kassassour) and (Rashid Datroisi). [begin recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] In order to take part in the celebrations tomorrow of the 25th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, vice premier and minister of defense, head of the Vietnamese delegation, arrived a few moments ago at Dar-El-Beida airport. In a statement made in the airport VIP lounge, General Giap stated:

[Giap] Our delegation, that of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is very happy to be able on this historic occasion to be in (?Algerian territory) together with you [words indistinct] with the fighters [words indistinct] to celebrate together the anniversary, the 25th anniversary, of the start of the revolution. [end recording]

Other delegations also arrived this morning: Those of Upper Volta; Guinea-Bissau; Niger, led by Mr Mamadou, minister of the interior; Ivory Coast, led by Mr (Lopez de Seva Osvaldo), coordinating economy minister; People's Republic of China, led by the minister of health and special envoy of the Communist Party and Chinese Government; and Bahrain, led by Mr 'Ali Fakhru, minister of health. All these delegations were welcomed at Algiers airport by the welcoming committee headed by Mr Mawlud Qsim, counsellor to the presidency of the republic.

Here studio contact reestablished with airport correspondents, breaking in with arrival speech by Soviet delegation leader]

[Begin Kuznetsov recording in Russian followed by French translation] Arriving on the soil of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, allow me from the bottom of my heart to thank its leaders, personally Chadli Benjedid, general secretary of the FLN party and president of the republic, for the kind invitation to visit your hospitable country for celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The Soviet Union and Algeria are linked by a close friendship which was established back in the years of the Algerian struggle for freedom and independence. It is pleasant to note the traditional bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries are becoming stronger and are successfully developing in the interests of the Algerian and Soviet peoples.

We are pleased to transmit via Algiers press and radio the cordial congratulations of the Soviet people to the people of Algeria on the occasion of their national holiday. We sincerely wish the friendly Algerian people peace and propserity, and new successes in the cause of implementing the tasks set out by the national party in deepening the progressive transformations in the country. Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

USSR's Kuznetsov; GDR's Sindermann

LD302128 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National People's Assembly, received this afternoon Mr Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, who paid him a courtesy visit. Mr Kuznetsov is leading the Soviet delegation which is participating in the 1 November festivities. During the meeting a wide exchange of views on bilateral relations and international problems took place.

Mr Rabah Bitat also received this afternoon President of the GDR People's Chamber Sindermann, who leads the GDR delegation to the 1 November festivities. The meeting dealt with bilateral relations particularly between the two parliaments and with matters of mutual interest.

LIBYA

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 30 OCT

LD302004 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Nicaraguan delegation headed by Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the Nicaraguan Government Committee for National Redressment, have left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamihiriyah during which it conducted talks with the Libyan Arab brothers on the bilateral relations between both countries, the ways of strengthening them in the interest of both peoples and other issues of common concern.

In a statement to a JAMAIHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY correspondent at the airport Mr Henry Ruiz affirmed the depth of links that connect the two revolutions and the two peoples indicating that the victory of revolution in Nicaragua and the truth of the Great First of September Revolution and her belief in nations' freedom is what has given relations their distinguished and ideal form. He added: "Our relation has become strong and firm and the visit of our delegation to the land of the Great First of September Revolution is an affirmation of the depth of these relations which we seek to strengthen and consolidate. He also pointed to the appreciation, respect and esteem of the Nicaraguan people for the great and valuable aids presented by the Libyan Arab people to the Nicaraguan people in their revolution against the fascist Somoza regime.

In his statement Mr Ruiz praised the heroic stands of the Great First of September Revolution which applies the slogans of freedom that it called for and firmly counters the challenges of imperialism and racism as well as positively and effectively supporting the national liberation movements. He expressed the admiration of the leaders of the Sandinist Revolution and the Nicaraguan people for the leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the people of the Jamahiriyah, as well as their great appreciation and esteem for the victories and creative achievements realized by the Great First of September Revolution, for the freedom of man and for the establishment of the prosperous socialist society.

Mr Ruiz was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Social Security and representatives of the Cooperation and Protocol Departments at the Foreign Secretariat, as well as the Cuban [as received] ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

SAHARAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 30 OCT

LD302010 Tripoli JANA in English 1759 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary general of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro Popular Liberation Front, Mohammad Abdelaziz, and Mohammad al-Amin, prime minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic left Tripoli this afternoon after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY the front's secretary general affirmed the importance of relations between the Libyan and the Saharan peoples, indicating that time and positions adopted strengthen this relation and consolidate it. He praised the firm and courageous stands of the Great First of September Revolution towards the different causes and her decisive confrontation of all imperialist attempts and designs seeking to plunder the nations' resources and restore colonialist domination of them.

He also said: "Our people in the Sahara and Rio de Oro confront any unholy alliance representing all forces hostile to the peoples' aspirations, especially in the Arab homeland and Africa." At the conclusion of his statement Mr Abdelaziz greeted the Libyan Arab people and the leader of the Great First of September Revolution describing Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as "a hero, freedom-fighter and great revolutionary who is genuinely and honorably seeking to liberate man and attain his happiness."

Mr Abdelaziz was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by a representative from the Arab Liaison Bureau and the front's representative in Tripoli.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR GABON WITH MESSAGE

AB301034 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 30 Oct 79 AB

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, has left Nouakchott for Gabon with a message from the head of state, Lt Col Mohamed Ould Ahmed Louly to President El Hadj Omar Bongo. The message concerns the economic relations between our two countries.

MOROCCO

U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE LEAVES 30 OCT

LD302344 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dr Warren Christopher, the U.S. Deputy secretary of state, left Rabat-Sale Airport this evening together with the accompanying delegation at the end of his brief visit to Morocco. This morning he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II.

At the airport lounge Warren Christopher expressed his pleasure in meeting his majesty the king who granted him a lengthy audience. He expressed thanks to his majesty the king for this meeting and for the talks he conducted with his majesty, hailing the clear vision of his majesty for discussing the situation in northwest Africa. He expressed the hope that the parties concerned in North Africa will cooperate to resolve this situation. He also lauded the determination of His Majesty King Hassan II to find a solution to this question during the end of 1979 or at the beginning of 1980. He said the mission for which he had come to Morocco is not connected with mediation, pointing out that the United States hopes that the problem would find a quick and peaceful solution in Africa itself and not in Washington. Christopher expressed his pleasure over this brief visit to Morocco.

SUDAN

EGYPT'S GHALI MAKES STATEMENT AT STOPOVER IN KHARTOUM

JN301514 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 31 October [date as received]--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stopped over in Khartoum airport at noon today on his way to the Central African Republic. He was received and then seen off at the airport by Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Francis Deng and Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Said Badawi al-Fatatri.

Dr Butrus Ghali told SUNA that his tour, which will take him to 13 African states, comes within the framework of the Egyptian diplomatic effort to consolidate relations with Egypt and these African states, to activate technical and economic cooperation with them and to explain the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and Egypt's efforts to help the Palestinian people attain their rights. He added that his tour is intended to find a unified strategy to confront the challenges facing African unity and the cold war threatening the African entity. He said that his tour began with Khartoum and will end with Khartoum, in confirmation of the diplomatic integration between Sudan and Egypt. He added that during his visit to Sudan, in the 2d week of November, he will submit a report on the results of his tour to the Sudanese officials, on the basis of which coordination can be achieved between Sudanese and Egyptian diplomatic efforts to consolidate African unity.

CABINET REORGANIZATION MEETINGS CONTINUE

TA301726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The meeting between Prime Minister Begin and MK Yiga'el Horowitz, who is a candidate for the finance minister's post, ended at the Knesset building. MK Horowitz said he presented to the prime minister a series of conditions which will make possible his assumption of the post. One of these conditions is the establishment of an economic cabinet of a few ministers. MK Horowitz wants the powers of decision and execution to be conferred on this cabinet.

Ministers Ehrlich and Nisim visited the deputy prime minister at the hospital today to conclude the issue of Cabinet's reorganization. Mr Yadin demands that the position of the head of the Ministerial Social Betterment Committee remain in his hands as well as the position of acting prime minister. Ministers Ehrlich and Nisim said that all tasks and powers of deputy prime minister, according to the Coalition agreements, will remain in Yadin's hands.

NAVON ASKED TO HEAD NATIONAL FRONT GROUP

TA301633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Various political elements, including Knesset members, have recently approached President Yitzhaq Navon and proposed that he head a national front to be comprised of representatives from various parties. This has been learned by our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav.

The president did not accept the proposal, but some of the personalities who talked with him believe he will be likely to consider the proposal if it gains a general consensus. Among the polticians who met with the president are Knesset member Shmu'el Toledano of SHAY and MK Asaf Yaguri of Ya'ad. Shmu'el Toledano proposed that Mr Navon, during a talk that took place at the end of last week, head a broad-based central party. Asaf Yaguri raised a proposal meant to enable the president to head a national unity cabinet. Yaguri told our correspondent that before he met with the president he talked with Knesset members from five factions, including SHAY and the Alinement and, according to him, found support for his proposal.

The presidentail office spokesman noted that Mr Navon made it clear that it is his intention to continue serving as president until the end of his term.

HA'ARETZ BLAMES BEGIN'S HEALTH FOR CURRENT CRISIS

TA301013 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 TA

['Uzi Benziman article: "The Reason for the Crisis: Begin"]

[Text] Members of the Likud liberal faction could see yesterday what members of the Cabinet had witnessed the day before and what had already been clear to a small group of officials for many weeks: Prime Minister Menahem Begin's vitality is subject to constant vicissitudes, and can be said to be generally on the wane.

Mr Begin's mood has been constantly fluctuating for the past few months, and his prevailing frame of mind is characterized by gloominess and depression. When ministers speak of the prime minister's "deficient performance," they refer to his frame of mind, to the feeling of helplessness that he inspires around him. At last Sunday's Cabinet session he sat quiet and withdrawn, letting the debate take its own course, without making any attempt to control its development or the conclusions reached. The same conduct on his part can be detected attete-a-tetes with him. Were it not for Minister Hammer's urging him last week to get started, he would have let weeks go by without doing anything about the necessary cabinet reshuffle (as he himself had announced at first). Under threat of the NRP quitting the government, Begin was pushed into action.

Mechanically, Mr Begin can be said to be functioning properly. He is very busy all day long and sometimes also attends events taking place in the late hours of the evening. But he is not actively involved in what is going on. He gives the impression of a man whose powers are gradually diminishing.

Theoretically, he is the master of the situation even now. All members of the Cabinet and all Coalition parties stand to lose if the government falls: The Likud will no longer be considered a credible alternative to the Alinement and may well fall apart completely, the Democratic Movement will die out, the NRP is threatened by the newly formed revival [Hatehiya] Movement that might deprive it of votes at the next elections, and Agudat Yisra'el knows full well that under an Alinement government it will never enjoy the benefits it is enjoying under the Likud.

Nevertheless, all the participants of the Coalition are lending a hand at the unraveling of the package, in a sort of fatalistic frame of mind. The reason: Menahem Begin. It seems that the central figures of the parties composing the Likud government no longer rely on Begin's ability to recover, to take hold of the reins once again and lead the government out of its present plight. Thus, it is not merely the clash between two contradictory principles--the need to follow the high court of justice decision, as against adherence to the notion of the greater Israel--that is behind the current government crisis, but also the prime minister's personal condition.

If Begin manages to inspire in his government partners the feeling that he has returned to his old active self, he will make it easier for them to grant renewed credit to his leadership.

BURG RETURNS FROM LONDON, MAKES STATEMENT

TA301700 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 Oct 79 TA

[Text] A few minutes ago Interior Minister Yosef Burg began a news conference at Ben-Gurion airport. Minister Burg, who heads the ministerial autonomy committee, returned from his meeting in London with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and the U.S. representative to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss. Dr Burg was asked at the beginning of the news conference about the achievements of the London meeting.

[Begin Burg recording] I think we have this time achieved a common expression, a common statement by the Egyptian Prime Minister, U.S. special Ambassador Mr Robert Strauss and myself about the holding of free elections for the establishment of the administrative body. We stated that both authorized Israelis and Arabs from Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will participate in the preparation and supervision of the elections.

This is very important in my opinion. Talking in Hebrew now as I am on Israel's soil, I would like to say that the joint statement of the heads of the three delegations should constitute a rather big opportunity for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip to join the talks. I emphasize this since I am always confident--and this has been my political technique all through the years--that if one participates in something, he is also a partner to its creation to a certain degree, and in that case others do not do and dictate things for you. Therefore, speaking to you now, I would like to say that in my view the joint statement on the joint organization of the elections for the administrative council is important, especially because we have thus removed from the agenda the issue of an international, a United Nations or any other body supervising us. If we consider the elections together with the local Arabs, who will choose their administrative council, it seems to me that this constitutes a decisive reply to all critics and accusers. [end recording]

Further Comments

TA301815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 30 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The head of the Israeli autonomy team, Dr Josef Burg, repeated a short while ago that under certain conditions Israel could, in his opinion, have a dialog with the organization called the PLO. Dr Burg said this at Ben-Guiron Airport upon his return from London at the end of 6 days of talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil and with U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss. Our correspondent Dan Eshel was at the airport and he reports from there. [begin recording]

[Eshel] Dr Burg was asked to clarify the statement he made about the PLO at a news conference in London. Dr Burg reiterated his remarks, and was also prepared to add to them.

[Burg] If the PLO changes its charter, cancels the clause which talks of the destruction of the State of Israel and for 2 or 3 years stops all terrorist acts, I am prepared to believe this will constitute a change. Then, after 2 or 3 years, if their charter is changed and no terrorist acts are perpetrated, I will perhaps begin to believe in a change [on their part] and a change entails a change [on our part]. The charter will not be the same charter, the PLO will not be the same PLO and then, in 2 or 3 years, the State of Israel will certainly be able to have a dialog with them, in my opinion.

[Eshel] Summing up the talks in London, Dr Burg said that the joint statement issued there about free elections for the establishment of an administrative body in the territories constitutes a rather big opportunity for the participation of the Arabs of the territories in the talks.

On another question Dr Burg expressed reservations about the title of second deputy to the prime minister as Ehrlich was defined.

[Burg] I am opposed--and I will tell this to my friends Simha Ehrlich--to the title second deputy. The title should be deputy prime minister. The prime minister could have one or two or three... deputy ministers. I would not advise the prime minister to have an inflation [of deputies] though. I would also not advise that one be called first deputy, another second deputy and still another--God forbid--third deputy. This is not good. [end recording]

JOINT OIL COMMITTEE MEETS IN ABU RUDAYS

TA300950 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Oct 79 p 3 TA

[By Mikha'el Garti]

[Text] Many of the technical questions connected with the transfer of the 'Alma oilfields to Egypt remained unsolved at the end of the joint Israeli-Egyptian technical committee meeting held in Abu Rudays yesterday.

The Israeli delegation headed by the director general of the national oil company, Dr El'azar Baraq, met the Egyptian delegation headed by the deputy director general of the Egyptian national oil company, Dr Mustafa (Ayyuti). Israel again raised the issue of the value of the equipment to remain in the oilfields, the price to be paid for it and the leasing fees for the drilling and maritime production installation. Israel's payment demand for geological data collected in seismic research conducted in the area was also discussed. A new issue discussed at yesterday's meeting was the method of evacuation when the oilfield is transferred to Egypt within less than a month.

In view of the impending short timetable, it was decided that the committee's next meeting would probably take place at the beginning of next week. The Egyptians will then submit their replies to the questions posed by the Israeli delegation and will present their counterproposals on the payments issue.

DROBLES: ELON MORE CAN REMAIN IN ITS SITE

TA301053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] More than half of Elon More's temporary buildings were erected outside the area seized by the IDF (about 300 dunams) from the village of Rujayb. The rest of the buildings are not on land referred to in the high court of justice evacuation order (about 125 dunams out of the 800 dunams). These facts emerge from measurements conducted in the last few days by the Settlement Department of the Zionist Federation in an attempt to find a solution enabling Elon More to remain on its site without circumventing or violating the court's decree.

Last night, head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department Matityahu Drobles told the HA'ARETZ correspondent that according to the results of the measurements, the settlement of Elon More can remain on its site without violating the court's decision. Mr Drobles added that the possibility of purchasing the cited 125 dunams from their owners is being examined. Another possibility is also being looked into but "cannot be published."

Mr Drobles also said that last week's proposal to turn the settlement into a military stronghold was still pending and had not been rejected outright by pertinent government elements.

The head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department said that "We were not acting under pressure or dictates from Gush Emunim, despite my appreciation for them. Moreover, we will do our best to prevent confrontations between Jews."

Senior settlement officials said yesterday that at its meeting on Thursday the Cabinet would presumably decide on the immediate establishment of three or four new settlements in Samaria on government-owned land as part of a plan to establish 12 new settlements in the future.

SHARON INTERVIEWED ON SETTLEMENT POLICY

TA261626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 26 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon by Shim'on Schiffer on the "Weekly Newsreel" program: date and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Agriculture Minister, in your talks with the prime minister this week--did you threaten to resign from the government if the Elon More settlers are evacuated?

[Answer] I do not believe in threats. The moment I think I have nothing to do in this government, I will simply get up and leave. I have never thought of public service as a decoration. When I decided in the past that my duties lay with the IDF, I gave up many dreams and served in the army for 30 years. I believe that what we have done over the last 2 years cannot be uprooted. This is part of the Zionist task as I understand it. This is one of the most important tasks I am fulfilling in the government. If I cannot fulfill it, I will not sit in the government.

[Question] What, then, do you think of the supremacy of courts and law? After all, the high court of justice has decided that the Elon More settlement should be dismantled and you, as I understand, are opposed to this principle.

[Answer] Our objective is to maintain the people of Israel in Eretz Yisra'el. The law is one of the major means rendering existence possible, but it is not an end in itself. I acknowledge the rule and supremacy of the law, and the court and its decisions should be honored. This is not a question of agreeing or not agreeing [with the court's decision]; it is impossible to live without this. However, one must remember that it is impossible to survive in the State of Israel without some other basics: It is impossible to survive without security, without settlement, and security has always been interconnected with settlement. Law is a most important value which should be honored. However, ultimately speaking, the law should serve the goal, and the goal is the existence of Jewish life in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] We should perhaps go to the very beginning when you let the Elon More settlement be established. You knew that an appeal would be submitted to the high court of justice by the Arabs in the neighborhood of the settlement. And indeed, a few months later, the high court of justice made a decision about the dismantling of the settlement. Why then did you make that decision, thus bringing about unnecessary complications?

[Answer] Elon More was established for security reasons. For the same reasons a Jewish settlement was already planned for this place at the time of Major General Ze'evi, who served as commander of the Central Command a few years ago. An operation was also planned then for the seizure of the area. Although the honorable court thought otherwise, the site has great security importance. I honor the court's decisions but I do not have to agree with all of them. My opinion on this matter is identical with that of the chief of staff. My experience in the defense sphere is no less extensive than that of the honorable court.

[Question] Mr Sharon, what seems to you now the solution to the complications arising from the decision of the high court of justice?

[Answer] The solution is not simple. However, whoever views the court's decision as the beginning of the road toward uprooting the [other] settlements is wrong and misleading. We will do everything to abide by the court's decision on this specific matter, but we will turn the decision into a lever toward increasing settlement in the sites vital to Israel's security. A way must be found to free the court in the future from the duty of finding political solutions. Settlement is a political issue. It falls within the tasks and responsibilities of the government. In the past, too, even when the court's decision on Bet-El was favorable, I claimed that it is not the court's role to hear and discuss such problems. An immediate way must be found to approve the settlement plan for Tasham [Hebrew initials for the Hebrew year beginning in September 1979 and ending in September 1980] that I have already submitted to the Cabinet. In addition, the necessary budgets must be immediately committed to this objective of settlement--not mere promises, but immediate real means. If it transpires in the next Cabinet meeting that the Cabinet's intention this time is serious and courageous, I am convinced that a solution will be found to the complex problem of Elon More.

[Question] Mr Sharon, do you indeed believe that the government will support your ideas? This week, when some ministers heard of your threats to resign, they said: The problem of settlements and the problem called Minister Ari'el Sharon will finally be solved.

[Answer] One of the main points or reasons for setting up this government is settlement in Judaea, Samaria, the Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights. If the government does not fulfill its promise in this sphere, it does not have a right to exist. I know those ministers and they would have surely approved a large-scale plan of setting up kiosks throughout the country for the sale of imported products. I am sorry to hear second-hand gossip about remarks by ministers and others who have not yet found the time to visit the Judaea and Samaria settlements.

[Question] Let us go back to one of the Cabinet's recent meetings. In one of these meetings you proposed that private lands be expropriated for settlement needs. Your position was not accepted. On the contrary, the government stated that in the future, too, private lands will not be expropriated.

[Answer] I have never proposed that private lands be seized indiscriminately. As a farmer I am aware, perhaps more than others, of the link between a man and his land. However, I would like to make three points in this connection: A. Private lands of Jews have also been and are also being seized for public needs. B. The Alinement government expropriated private lands in Judaea and Samaria when it deemed this vital for the state's needs. It was Minister Galil' in Elqana [who decided on the establishment of Elqana] and it was Yitzhaq Rabin in Efrat. I do not want to base myself on them, but to give this as a correct example. C. I have said and I am saying this again now: Wherever Israel's security is at stake, the land should be seized and its owners compensated either with money or with other land. For me there is no value superior to Israel's security.

[Question] Actually the decision of the high court of justice posed a larger question to the government than that of dismantling the Elon More settlement. In your opinion, what implications does this decision have for continued settlement in the territories?

[Answer] The question is not only that of Elon More. The question pertains to the existence of all existing and future settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley. We already hear that Arab residents in these areas are going to submit appeals to the high court of justice. Settlement on private or disputed lands has been carried out for many years in different places, including the Jordan Valley. Therefore, the government must find a comprehensive solution. The issue is not the transfer of one settlement from its place to another place; the issue is the existence and development of all settlements. Let nobody calm us by saying this will not happen elsewhere. Our senses have already been lulled after the Bet-El ruling. Then, too, I claimed we should not rely on this and, to my great regret, I have not been mistaken.

[Question] What do you think of Dayan's resignation?

[Answer] I appreciate the man. Our paths have crossed for many years. I believe the team of which he was a member is good, and he could have greatly contributed to it with his original thinking. However, what has always disturbed me about him is that at the hard or critical moments he has always been absent. I want to emphasize that this has no connection to his physical courage. Physically he is one of the most courageous I have ever met. Still, the difference between a warrior and a leader--here one should remember that despite the peace with Egypt, we are still in a state of war with all the other Arab countries--is spiritual courage. Believe me, I am also sinful when it comes to writing. I am also very desirous of sitting down and writing my memoirs. But the time for this has not come yet. I am sure these memoirs, when I have the time for them, will cause quite a few reverberations. I am sorry that at this critical moment Moshe Dayan has again chosen to leave without any apparent reason. A state--and Moshe Dayan is fully aware of this--is not a private business. He imposed many of his views on the government and many of them were willingly accepted by the government. This is the reason I did not share the bench of mourners at the Cabinet meeting, and Moshe Dayan understood this. He is one of the few who know me, in spite of all the difficulties. I am convinced this government can handle the problems and I hope the expected changes will give it the necessary psychological impetus. In any event, I will give my support to Yiga'el Horowitz. I hope he will succeed in implementing the ideas he is thinking of. I think the rest he has had outside the government has provided him with the energy needed for the hard work which he will indeed have.

[Question] Will you also uphold the candidacy of the deputy prime minister for the post of foreign minister? It is well known he is one of the ministers opposed to your settlement conceptions and views.

[Answer] Professor Yadi's views are known to me. Decisions in the Cabinet are made by a majority, and so far the majority's decisions have been made even when they were unacceptable to Yadin.

[Question] Mr Sharon, a personal question in conclusion. Almost all possible accusations have been leveled against you recently. You have been called various epithets such as "saboteur of democracy." How do you feel when you hear this and does this affect you?

[Answer] Immediate popularity has never motivated me. Since the age of 17, when I began serving the state, I have been ideologically and personally attacked on innumerable occasions. I have never been deterred by these attacks. What gets me is the misuse of the short-term memory of the state's citizens. For instance, a while ago I was criticized by writer 'Amos 'Oz, who wrote colorfully of the adventurous fringes of Unit 101 [to which Sharon belonged during his military service]. Time is too short to describe what an important a role this unit played in shaping the image of the IDF and its effect on the achievements of the state in other spheres as well. If these are the fringes and this is the adventure, I can only be happy to have led it. I can give other examples, the most outstanding of which is the Yom Kippur War. I read articles and books by people who have time to write and who excoriate me, but the people living in this country know the truth, just as they know the truth about the catastrophe which befell us as a result of the Bar-Lev Line and the implications it has for us to date, and just as they know the truth about ending terrorism in Gaza, where a Jew has not been killed ever since I concluded my task there. These, too, adventures for which I was insulted and accused. At the beginning of my answer I said this would not deter me from adhering to my faith. I would like to make it crystal clear: The opposite is true--this only spurs me to achieve and carry out objectives I deem vital for the security of the State of Israel and the survival of the Jewish people.

NEW SETTLEMENTS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

TA310612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Three new settlements will be established on the Golan Heights this year. This is according to the director of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department when he was speaking to leaders of settlement movements. Temporary arrangements will be made for the new villages until permanent housing can be built. Knesset member Hayim Katz-'Oz of the Alinement said that Knesset members who signed a petition in support of the Golan settlers were demanding immediate transfer of 200 million [Israeli] pounds for their needs.

REACTION TO HABIB'S LEBANESE PLAN REPORTED

TA301513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Oct 79 TA

[Text] During his visit in Israel U.S. envoy Philip Habib presented a U.S. plan for achieving tranquillity in southern Lebanon. This plan has already been presented to the Syrians, the Lebanese, and also indirectly to the PLO leaders. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel notes that according to this plan the terrorists will leave southern Lebanon, a Lebanese army will establish itself in the region and a cease-fire will be declared. Israel has not presented a counterplan, but our correspondent reports the U.S. plan seems unacceptable since during a declared cease-fire the terrorists will be able to operate from southern Lebanon again while the IDF's hands will be tied.

PERES ON PLO EXCLUSION FROM SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

TA310643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 31 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] We now go to Estoril, Portugal, where the Socialist International Congress is ending today, apparently without deciding on the issue of incorporating the PLO as an observer. Our envoy to Portugal, Tzvi Lidar, says that a conclusion on this was achieved following an ultimatum by the Israeli Labor Party. [begin recording]

[Lidar] In the preparatory meetings preceding the bureau's meeting, and yesterday in many informal meetings, the Israeli representatives explained unequivocally: If the incorporation of the PLO with the status of observer were decided upon, or there were continuing contacts with that organization, the Labor Party would freeze its membership in the Socialist International. For the time being this threat has had its effect, and the head of the Israeli delegation, MK Shim'on Peres, is pleased.

[Peres] I hope we have enough supporters and enough reasons to prevent such a development and we should not forget that there are many friends of Israel here, very many parties who will support us. And we must also not forget that the mission which Kreisky and Brandt took upon themselves did not go well. Kreisky is still speaking in the future tense. He says, "The PLO will recognize you, the PLO will change," but we are used to this language of the future. In the present nothing has happened, the PLO has not changed anything in its positions up to now. [end recording]

ASH-SHA'B COMMENTS ON SOVIET SUPPORT FOR ARABS

JN291522 Jerusalem ASH-SHAB in Arabic 19 Oct 79 pp 1, 5 JN

[Editorial: "A Step on the Road"]

[Text] The Syrian-Soviet statement which was issued yesterday at the end of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow is a significant sign in the successive events in the Middle East.

The statement contains emphasis by Damascus and Moscow on the need to enhance the militant relations between the Arab national forces and states on the one hand and their allies, led by the Soviet Union, on the other. The statement also represents Syria's awareness of the serious attempts aimed at isolating the Arab patriotic forces from the sources of their power and subjugating them to the imperialist schemes. The statement reiterates the Soviet Union's continued support for the Arab cause in an attempt to terminate the Israeli occupation and build an independent Palestinian state.

Now that the Camp David plots are being intensified to end the deadlock by forcing new Arab sides to participate in the plot, it is important to consolidate the Arab forces militarily, economically and politically. Here the Soviet Union can give a lot. Arab-Soviet friendship is not a tactical choice as much as a strategic one, based on common political objectives.

If the Syrian foreign move has during the past weeks played a major role in normalizing Iranian-Arab relations and in supporting the Arab stand, we still expect much to be done on the domestic level. Changes should be made and democratic practices should be consolidated on the domestic front in order to reinforce Arab resistance against hostile schemes.

Similarly, it is essential and logical to activate the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and to attract Iraq to it because this front is the sole nucleus capable of confronting the intensive imperialist action.

MA'ARIV ON RESHUFFLE, BURG REFUSAL OF FOREIGN PORTFOLIO

TA261115 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Oct 79 pp 21, 44 TA

[Avraham Tirdsh article: "Ehrlich Wanted To Be Interior Minister and Offered Burg the Foreign Ministry Last Sunday"]

[Excerpts] Dayan certainly did not take the need for Cabinet reorganization into account as a factor in the timing of his resignation, but whoever the resignation may have saddened, it made the "puzzle" of a Cabinet reshuffle much easier. Last Sunday, it was already clear that all the Coalition components, as well as the prime minister, were prepared for a reshuffle, that Mr Ehrlich was willing to leave the finance portfolio and that there was agreement that MK Yiqa'el Horowitz would succeed him. However, all the calculations reached a dead end, because no appropriate post could be found for the finance minister. It was clear that Mr Ehrlich would not agree to serve as the prime minister's second deputy and that Mr Begin was unwilling to hurt his old friend. The entire reshuffle was in danger.

By resigning, Dayan provided the solution, but at the same time he gave the signal for the commotion within and among the parties, as well as for the speculative proposals and conjecture. As a confirmed formalist, Begin refrained from dealing with the matter at all until Tuesday afternoon, when Dayan's resignation became effective. But the prospective candidates, their supporters and the parties had already begun acting on Sunday.

It was clear to all that the question was not only the appointment of a new foreign minister, but also finding an appropriate job for Simha Ehrlich. Even in the midst of all the helter-skelter that focused attention on the foreign minister, it could not be forgotten that the heart of the matter, insofar as the Cabinet's functioning and the need for changes in it were concerned, was the economic sphere, and primarily the Finance Ministry.

The "natural" candidates for the post of foreign minister from among the current members of the Cabinet were Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg and Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir.

Actually, Sinha Ehrlich would have really preferred to be appointed interior minister. He does not want to end his ministerial career in the representational post of deputy prime minister (and if he is appointed deputy prime minister, he will surely demand well-defined authority and fields of activity. What is more, he does not want to keep wearing the "stain" of finance minister, a job in which he thinks he has failed. His vast experience in the municipal sphere, thanks to his service in the Tel Aviv municipality as well as the 2 and 1/2 years he served in the Finance Ministry, make him a potentially good interior minister, enabling him to end his government career successfully in that ministry.

Ehrlich expressed this view to the prime minister, and as early as last Sunday offered Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg the post of foreign minister. The interior minister clarified promptly: "Personally I should have wanted the post, but I cannot." Ehrlich, intelligent as he is, did not need any detailed explanations from the interior minister to understand that the reasons preventing Burg from leaving the interior portfolio are so strong that even the pressure he wanted to exert on the interior minister, coupled with pressure from the prime minister, would be of no avail.

And, indeed, the story of Dr Burg and the NRP in connection with the foreign affairs portfolio is most stimulating, and so an affair, which the NRP had tried to keep secret, was revealed. At first glance, there appeared to be many paradoxical developments here. In all these years, the NRP has been complaining about not receiving its fair share in the foreign service, and since the establishment of the Begin cabinet has been fighting for more political influence. And yet, when there is a chance for it to receive that important political portfolio, the party leader turns down the offer.

On the other hand, all of Minister Burg's associates from the various NRP factions--all of whom should not be supposed to have too much affection for him or the desire to promote his political career--supported the offer made to him to accept the senior post of foreign minister. They never ceased urging him to accept it.

During the NRP Knesset faction meeting this week, Ministers Hammer and Abu-Hatzera, as well as MK's Ben-Me'ir and Glass, claimed that Burg ought to accept the post because of its importance and because this was the first time a religious minister could serve in that position. Burg, on the other hand, argued that it was important to hold on to the Interior Minister, especially in light of the possibility that elections would soon be held. He hardly elaborated....

The interior minister even sarcastically asked his young colleagues: "Do you want me to be the foreign minister [sar hahutz] of the minister out [sar hahutza]?" And later, in the Knesset cafeteria, he made this remark to MK Glass: "This was a very conspicuous "Oslo."

Anyone not well versed in the mysteries of the affairs within the NRP and power lineup behind the scenes would probably put on a puzzled look and ask: What has the Norwegian capital to do with Israeli foreign affairs portfolio? He does not know that Oslo is not only the capital of the northern country but also a Tel Aviv cafe, near the NRP building on Ibn Gavirol Street. It is in this cafe that the young members of the NRP from all its factions plotted the ousting of the then religious affairs minister, Dr Yitzhaq Refa'el, 3 years ago, by eliminating his name from the NRP list for the ninth Knesset. Ever since their success, "Oslo" has become a party term meaning an attempt to overthrow.

When the young members of the NRP jointly supported the proposal that Burg become foreign minister, the interior minister interpreted this as an attempt to weaken his control over the party as the first step toward his overthrow. The Interior Ministry is a position of power for the NRP (and even the young members of the party realize this) not only externally, but also domestically. By controlling budgets and representatives in the local authorities and the religious councils one can also control the affairs of the party. Behind the argument about the importance of the foreign minister was undoubtedly concealed the intention--which Dr Burg perceived very well--to remove him from that position of power. Moreover, the interior minister did not reveal everything in his counterarguments, even though his colleagues comprehended very well what he meant. He talked about the importance of the ministry to the entire NRP as a position of power and influence, but he really meant the importance of the post as a tool for control of the party from within.

When members of the other parties also realized what the real reason for the interior minister's refusal to accept the Foreign Ministry was, they ceased to talk about such a possibility. Dr Burg even added a substantive argument: "Dayan himself said that the main job of the Foreign Ministry is to deal with the autonomy. If so, then I am in any case fulfilling the post of both foreign minister and interior minister...."

ARMY TO CARRY OUT 'GOOD WILL' MEASURES IN KORDESTAN

LD301138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, in order to demonstrate the government's good will in has been decided that the army will not take any armed initiative in Kordestan and the control of movement in towns will be carried out in a peaceful manner, but that armed aggression will be reciprocated accordingly. The Joint Staff of the Army of Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement in this connection:

In implementing the decisions adopted by the government's special mission concerning Kordestan and to demonstrate the government's good will, the following has been decided:

1. No action will be initiated by the armed forces, but reciprocal action will be taken in response to aggression and provocation by armed elements;

2. In all urban areas the control of movement will be carried out peacefully and expeditiously, and this control will not include any economic blockades;

3. Mopping up operations in areas outside the towns and on connecting roads will continue as in the past;

4. Any comment by officials and mass media which is now being circulated as a rumor contrary to these decisions is denied.

In the course of a conversation between the Voice of the Iranian Islamic Republic and the operational headquarters of the west, an official in charge noted that counter-revolutionaries in the west of the country are abusing the good conduct of the personnel of the gendarmerie and the Army of the Islamic Republic and the brothers in the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, and that counterrevolutionaries keep attacking these brothers and fighting forces. Such attacks are carried out in particular against innocent people. They aim at nothing other than to engage the security forces and the Revolution Guards in combat so that an innocent person will be martyred and so that the counterrevolutionaries can exploit this bloodshed and profit by it. It is in this context that our brothers in the army and in the guards are valiantly embracing martyrdom lest an innocent person be killed. According to a report by the central news bureau, based on a report by the public relations office of the 64th Urumiyeh Infantry Division, clashes which began 2 days ago in Bowkan continued yesterday. The same report says that in the clashes 2 days ago, when the headquarters of the Guards Corps was attacked, 4 guardsmen and 1 NCO belonging to the 16th Qazvin Division were unfortunately martyred and 6 guardsmen were wounded and have been transferred to Urimiyen for treatment. Meantime, Colonel Moqaddam, deputy commander of the West Azarbayjan gendarmerie, has told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that sporadic shooting continued in Mahabad last night.

KORDESTAN MISSION URGES OFFICIALS TO SHOW RESPONSIBILITY

LD301248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The special government mission to Kordestan today issued a statement on developments in this part of the country and announced that this mission, having detailed reports from all over the region, will acquaint dear compatriots with the developments and measures it has adopted. The text of the statement by the special government mission for Kordestan is as follows:

Since restoring order and calm to Kurdish-inhabited areas in the west of the country, investigating the legitimate demands of Kurdish compatriots and exerting all-round efforts for the development of this part of Iran must be conducted in an atmosphere free of commotion and sensationalism; this is to draw the attention of all civilian and military officials, who are in one way or another concerned with the administrative, military or security affairs of Kordestan, to eschew making any personal comment and giving contradictory press interviews.

Religious and political officials and dear journalists are also expected to devote proper attention to the importance of their reactions with regard to the tragic events in Kordestan, particularly with regard to rumor-mongering, and to approach the issue on which depend the future of national unity and the destiny of the Islamic revolution of Iran with the necessary sense of responsibility.

With the help of almighty God, guidance from the leadership of the revolution and the cooperation of men of good will, it is to be hoped that the unwanted clashes that beset dear Kordestan with this dangerous crisis, which the enemies of Iran are continuing through their plots in order to make it spread, will be brought to an end as soon as possible.

Needless to say, this mission, with the detailed reports it has at its disposal from all over the region, will acquaint dear compatriots with the developments and the measures it has adopted in response by issuing the necessary statements.

YAZDI COMMENTS ON UPCOMING VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD302101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Before departure for Algeria to attend the anniversary of the Algerian revolution, Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi arrived today in the holy city of Qom to meet with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. Dr Yazdi met Imam Khomeyni this afternoon to receive guidance for his trip.

Following the meeting, Dr Yazdi told PARS NEWS AGENCY that the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran has sent an important message for the people of Algeria as well as the peoples of Africa on the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Algeria. Yazdi added: The Iranian delegation will carry this message and will submit it to the Algerian officials on 'Id-e Qorban, or Qorban feast, ['Id al-Adha], which is one of the most important and glorious feasts in Islam.

Dr Yazdi, who is to accompany Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan to Algeria, pointed out that the Algerian revolution was the first Islamic revolution which achieved victory at the cost of 1 million martyrs. This revolution is one of the greatest in the world, particularly for the African and Arab countries and the world of Islam as a whole.

Regarding a possible meeting with Libyan officials in Algeria, Dr Yazdi said: Most of the world leaders have been invited for the anniversary, and the Iranian delegation may have talks with those leaders.

On the question of Iranian-Palestinian ties, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The two nations enjoy the best relations, and the proof of this claim was the recent (?statement) of brother Yasir 'Arafat, which was published in Iranian papers.

BAZARGAN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA 31 OCTOBER

LD310826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the Iranian prime minister, left Tehran today at 0800 for Algeria at the head of a delegation to take part in the Algerian independence ceremonies.

According to our correspondent, the prime minister was given an official sendoff at Mehrabad airport. The prime minister reviewed a guard of honor and the standards of the three armed services.

The prime minister is accompanied by Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister; Dr Mostafa Chamran, the defense minister; and Major General Shaker, chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TEHRAN CHIEF OF POLICE RESIGNS, REPLACED

LD301139 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, Col Seyyed Reza Nadipur, Tehran chief of police, has resigned his post due to illness. Col Ahmad Izadpanah, chief of the criminal investigation department, was appointed Tehran chief of police replacing Col Seyyed Reza Nadipur. With this appointment, Brigadier General Mahmudian was appointed chief of the criminal investigation department.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY: U.S. 'GREAT ENEMY' OF IRANIAN PEOPLE

LD281106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0845 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear toiling sisters and brothers: We have now clearly realized that our enemy, the great enemy of us all, is America. There is not the slightest doubt about this. The United States is the richest country in the world, and because of this it is the most oppressive, the most savage and the most bloodthirsty country in the world. For its amassed riches are the result of plundering and inhuman exploitation of other lands and the oppressed and colonized nations. The amassed riches in banks, companies and giant American industry are nothing but the plundered oil belonging to the deprived nations; they are nothing but the plundered resources of Asian and African countries; they are nothing but the fruits of exploitations and dastardly manipulation of tens and hundreds of millions of deprived and hungry people.

The United States is the biggest capitalist country in the world; it is a characteristic of capitalism to seek endless profit. The imperialists do not recognize any boundary; they do not feel bound by any boundary. They invade, simply to plunder and exploit. Imperialism is the great enemy of freedom and justice, with the entire world as its battlefield. The battlefront of the plundered peoples and the plundering imperialists extends from the east to west in Asia, from the north to south in Africa, and in all South America. The battlefield is extremely extensive; it is the entire world.

On one side stand the world colonialists, led by the United States. They are the aggressors, plunderers, criminals, butchers and destructive beings. On the other side stand the deprived nations, the oppressed nations, the plundered nations, which seek freedom and independence and desire liberation and justice.

The enemy is operating on a global scale. It enjoys the support of its collaborators, all the other Western capitalist countries.

The enemy corners the liberation movements and people's revolutions in order to annihilate them, in order to crush the peoples' resistance, thus paving the ground for its attack in order to take control. The enemy is trying to create divisions among popular revolutions, among the uprising movements of the deprived. It is trying to create a rift among the Philippine revolutionaries, the Palestinian revolutionaries, the Latin American revolutionaries and the Iranian revolutionaries, in order to render its opponents' front weaker and weaker and make their crushing easier. The United States wants to make it impossible for progressive and anti-U.S. governments, like Algeria, Libya and Iran, to have strong relations and a powerful alliance.

The United States and all Western colonialist countries are united in plundering, weakening and exploiting nations. God help us, their victims, who fail to join forces against the enemy in order to protect our interests. America, this global-devouring imperialist, is engaged in propaganda; it is engaged in hatching plots and instigations so as to make the naive and simple people believe that our revolution is vastly different from other liberation and anticolonialist revolutions, especially the Palestinian revolution. The United States is afraid of the day when the oppressed people's front might become cohesive. God help us if we fall victim to this ominous and poisonous propaganda by our great enemy.

Sisters and brothers: Our revolution is not divorced from the Palestinian revolution; it can never be. Our relentless struggle against the imperialists, against the global-devouring oppressors must continue without any interruption. The enemy must be crushed until complete victory is achieved everywhere; any place it is present, any place it attacks and destroys, any place.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES ANTI-U.S. RALLY

NC311057 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 31 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31 (AFP)--The Islamic Republic Party, which is inspired by Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Tehran clergy, has called for a march on the United States Embassy here tomorrow to protest American imperialism.

The Americans should expect such a reaction by our people, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ibrahim Mokalla told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today. U.S. Embassy sources said here today they would discuss the march call with Iranian police to ensure the embassy buildings were effectively guarded.

Mr. Mokalla admitted current relations with the United States were cold. He added that no demand had been made for extradition of the former shah who is hospitalised with cancer in New York. Recently Ayatollah Khomeyni has stepped up his attacks on American imperialism and the West, accusing them of being the cause of Iran's troubles.

Meanwhile Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi has indicated the government proposed to end the 1959 U.S.-Iran mutual assistance treaty and the 1921 Iranian-Soviet friendship pact.

CONSTITUTION COUNCIL FAILS TO AGREE ON ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

LD302010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports from the 56th open session of the Council for the Final Review of the Draft Constitution:

The Council for the Final Review of the Constitution, in its 56th open session held under the chairmanship of Dr Beheshti, discussed and studied the two principles connected with the economic system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with private ownership.

The principle connected with the economic system of the Islamic Republic of Iran says: The Islamic Republic of Iran's economic system is based on the government, cooperative and private sectors, coupled with orderly and correct planning:

1. The government sector comprises all the major and parent industries, major mines, major agricultural and stockbreeding activities, foreign trade, banking, insurance, securing energy and piping water, communication lines and similar industries which are concentrated in the hands of the government as publicly owned.

2. The cooperative sector comprises cooperative companies for production and distribution. The government is dutybound, as far as is possible, to act in a cooperative way [as heard] with regard to the said public wealth and possessions.

3. The private sector comprises the ownership of that group of agricultural industries, stockbreeding, trade and services, which are outside the confines of the activities of government and cooperative sectors. This sector, so long as it does not exceed the limits of the Islamic laws and is conductive to the country's economic growth and development and does not contribute to economic harm to our society, shall enjoy the protection of the law of the Islamic Republic. Details of the regulations governing the three sectors and their scope shall be specified by law. The sector connected with private ownership also says: Private ownership obtained by lawful means is held in respect and its conditions are specified by law.

The reviewing of these principles in today's session entailed a great deal of discussion and memoranda by the representatives; on each of these the representatives submitted their memoranda and proposals, and a number of representatives stated their views for and against them. However, because toward the end of the session the representatives had not reached agreement on any of the said principles and also because a need was felt for amendments to the text of the two principles, the matter was referred to the joint commission of the groups in order to have the principles once again reviewed and amended and then be submitted for debate at tomorrow's open session.

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: MUSLIM REBELS REPORT GAINS AGAINST GOVERNMENT TROOPS

OW301846 Hong Kong AFP in English 1825 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 30 (AFP)--Muslim rebels fighting the Marxist regime in Afghanistan say they have killed 400 government soldiers and taken another 700 prisoner in intensified fighting in northern Badakhshan Province, bordering the Soviet Union, it was reported today.

According to the Pakistani newspaper JANG, the Jamiat Islami group of rebels captured Jurn, Barak and Tundam areas in the province in two weeks of fighting and had laid siege to the provincial capital Faizabad.

Jamiat Islami said it had shot down two helicopters and destroyed 11 tanks in the fighting in which the government troops enjoyed air cover and tank support.

JANG reported that troops were being air-dropped at night to reinforce the encircled government troops in Faizabad.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that President Hafizollah Amin's government has decided to erect a monument to honour four supporters who died in a palace shootout last month which unseated Nur Mohammed Taraki.

PRESIDENT AMIN CHAIRS CABINET MEETING 28 OCT

LD301738 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday from 1700-2000 at the People's House. In the course of its considerations and discussions on the proposals of the ministries the Council of Ministers arrived at decisions and passed resolutions.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT AMIN

LD302326 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

["Text" of interview with Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by French television correspondent (Jules Kalyuti) at the Golkhanah Palace of the People's House on 29 October--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President: You are the secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. At its latest sessions, the Revolutionary Council approved the 5-year plan for economic and social development. What kind of a new society do you wish to build in Afghanistan?

[Answer] While thanking you for this question, I would like to point out that we intend to eradicate the inherited remnants of feudalism in Afghanistan and eradicate the remnants of an order which had suffocated our people.

[Question] In your speech that you made last week, you pointed out that the subversive activities of the foreign interventionists and the internal reaction have inflicted severe blows on the national economy. What policy have you adopted in order to eliminate the abuse of these interventionists?

[Answer] We are eliminating all the vestiges of divisions between all the toiling nationalities in Afghan society so that the workers of every nationality that live in Afghanistan will be assured of their honorable existence with pride and of the speedy growth of their national culture, and so that our brothers can live side by side in equality with the workers of the other nationalities in Afghanistan, while volunteering for the construction of the homeland and the defense of the revolution.

In addition, we will soon set up a national organization for the defense of the revolution which will comprise representatives from all the strata and classes of our toiling people. Similarly, new unions will be created for further regulating the activities of the professionals, such as the journalists' union, and so forth.

[Question] You have declared a general amnesty and also released political prisoners. Could this be regarded as the starting point of negotiations with the rebel tribes?

[Answer] They should not be called rebel tribes, for we have no regular resistance fronts opposing us. They are a handful of terrorists who are utterly criminal in character. They have fled Afghanistan and have joined the rest of the reactionaries, counterrevolutionaries and imperialists. They are the mercenaries of the aliens who give them money and arms. They are elements who are in collusion with the foreigners who are opposed to the Saur Revolution and who support them. Since all conditions are ready for the return of those who wish to return to their homeland, what is there to be negotiated? We have prepared the conditions for anyone who has been deceived and fled the homeland and who wishes to participate in the building of the new society to be able to return. Of course they would have to leave the character of oppression and exploitation behind. For in our country, there is no longer any place for a parasitic life of exploitation. But if they are dreaming of reviving the order of exploitation, they ought to know that our regime by its nature is opposed to exploitation and oppression. If the issue involved is that they should be given [word indistinct] of exploitation, then such a negotiation is out of the question. But if the possibility comes about so that we can talk to those who have been deceived by the enemies and are desirous of an honorable life in their own country, then we will not waste a moment. We are ready to talk to every one of them and describe the genuineness of our aspirations and principles and the essence of the revolution. We are ready to discuss the contents of our regime with each one of them. It is not important whether they be from Afghanistan or not, from this region or from other regions. This is a people's regime; the homeland belongs to the people who are the masters of this land. Our party belongs to all the workers. It is a party for all, not for a family or a clan. The people are masters of their destiny and they are the makers of history.

[Question] What is your view regarding the Western countries' attitude toward your people's revolution?

[Answer] I will not use this method of labeling and naming. The words west, east, north and south are indicative of a geographical direction, they do not identify a diplomatic attitude. But if you mean the position adopted by the capitalist countries, then you can easily learn about their attitude toward us via their radio broadcasts and their publications. As far as we are concerned, we are desirous of developing friendly relations with all the countries that are loyal to the proven principles of peaceful coexistence; that is, that believe in nonintervention in the internal affairs of others, that respect the country's sovereignty and national independence and have no intention of resorting to threat by force.

Under these conditions, we are desirous of having friendly relations with the capitalist countries, too. But unfortunately, in the capitalist countries, they have distorted and [word indistinct] the humanist essence of our revolution. They have not told the facts and have misinterpreted them. Should the workers of these countries be informed of the depth of our revolution, they will certainly feel proud of it and will stand by our side to protect it. For the DRA Government is the most enthusiastic peace-loving government in the world.

[Question] In conclusion, I would like to ask a question about you, as a person. How would you describe yourself?

[Answer] This is a very general question. I do not know what you mean. I am an Afghan who was born in Afghanistan and have been brought up in the cradle of the homeland. I came from among the people and I live among them. I have learned from my toiling people, and I hope to express my gratitude [words indistinct] by serving them. I strongly believe in the ideology of the working class which will enlighten the path of evolution of our society.

At the end of the interview, Comrade Amin thanked the French journalist and expressed the hope that any shortcoming during his stay may have been compensated by the warm welcome and open heart of the people of Afghanistan.

MORE POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASES ANNOUNCED

LD301724 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The commission for the release of political prisoners, which was established in accordance with the guidance of the champion commander of the Sawr Revolution, Comrade Amin, for the realization of the great slogan Security, Legality and Justice for those prisoners who had been living without a clear future from the start of the Sawr Revolution, has released 324 political prisoners from Kabul central prison during the past few days. A source of the official commission said: The message of Comrade Amin has been delivered to the released prisoners. The message states that they can continue their life in an atmosphere of peaceful immunity free from all kinds of worries and threats in light of the lofty aims of the SAWR Revolution. They should continue in the service of their country with active sincerety like all other workers. The source added that thus far a total of 1,285 prisoners have been released from the Kabul central prison. Similarly, in accordance with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, 18 political prisoners from the Jowzjan Province prison and 47 political prisoners from Qandahar Province prison have been released by the official commission after it investigated the cases of these prisoners.

Pardons for 'Id al-Adha

LD301734 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Office of the Revolutionary Council reported that in honor of the auspicious days of 'Id al-Adha, Comrade Amin has pardoned 342 prisoners in the capital and provinces. The decree concerning the release of the men and women prisoners who have been pardoned has been communicated to the relevant authorities by the Ministry of Interior.

INDIA

CHARAN SINGH OPPOSES POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

BK310935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has said that the government is determined to hold the elections on due dates. Talking to newsmen at Patna airport today, Mr Charan Singh said under no circumstances will the elections be postponed. It may be postponed only if all the political parties in the country demanded, he added.

Mr Charan Singh pointed out that those who are talking of the possibility of the postponement of the midterm Lok Sabha polls are actually afraid of facing the electorate. He said this was substantiated by the fact that Mr Morarji Desai did not recommend the holding of midterm elections when he resigned.

AFP: CPI BLOCKS DANGE BID TO RUN FOR BOMBAY SEAT

BK311053 Hong Kong AFP in English 1043 GMT 31 Oct 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Oct (AFP)--Pro-Soviet Communist Party Chairman Shripad Amrit Dange has been denied permission by his own party to contest the forthcoming polls to Indian Parliament to be held in early January next. Reports said that a decision to this effect was taken by the party's policy-making Central Committee at a meeting in Nagpur, central India, earlier this week.

Though the reason for the decision was unknown, the indications are that it was connected with Mr Dange's continued sympathy for former Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. Mr Dange, 80, has been known to be still insisting, in clash with the lately revised policy of his party, that it should continue to support Mrs Gandhi in the national politics. The pro-Moscow Communists had been closely allied with Mrs Gandhi's then unsplit Congress Party for a number of years but it reversed its approach formally last year for what it called the "authoritarianism" displayed by the former prime minister during her 1975-77 emergency rule. Mr Dange was known to have firmly disagreed with this majority stand in his party.

The Communist Party chairman had planned to run for Parliament from a Bombay constituency.

CONGRESS-I TO CONTEST ALL SEATS IN 3 DISTRICTS

BK201630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I is to contest all the Lok Sabha seats in Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam. Party General Secretary Mr Antulay told newsmen in New Delhi that the Congress-I will contest all the seats in Maharashtra. However, the party may have electoral adjustments with the two RPI [Republican Party of India] groups in a couple of seats.

Mr A.P. Sharma, member of the Congress-I Parliamentary Board, said in Calcutta that his party will contest all the 42 Lok Sabha seats in West Bengal. He disclosed that the recommendations made by the party's state election committee in this regard include a candidate to fight the Arambagh constituency where the Janata Party leader, Mr P.C. Sen, is contesting.

The Congress-I treasurer, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, said in Itanagar that his party will put candidates in all the 14 seats in Assam. It will not enter into electoral adjustments with any other party in the state.

TOMO RIBA MINISTRY IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH RESIGNS

BK310948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 79 BK

[Text] In Arunachal Pradesh, the United People's Party ministry headed by Mr Tomo Riba has resigned. Accroding to PTI, the chief minister, Mr Riba, submitted the resignation of the Council of Ministers to the lieutenant governor, Mr Haldipur, at Itanagar today.

In his letter of resignation, Mr Riba said in view of the present political turmoil the Council of Ministers decided to tender their resignation immediately.

Accepting the resignation, the lieutenant governor requested Mr Riba to continue in office till alternative arrangements are made.

It may be recalled that five members belonging to the ruling party had earlier withdrawn their support to the chief minister and changed to the Congress-I. As already reported, the leader of the Congress-I, Mr P.K. Thungon, has staked the claim of his party to form a new ministry.

SPOKESMAN DENIES DEAL WITH HAQ TO BLOCK ELECTIONS

BK301605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1253 GMT 30 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I general secretary, Mr Antulay, today alleged that the government has reached an understanding with Pakistan to bring about a situation through border conflict so that elections are not held in either country. He told newsmen in New Delhi that according to his information the understanding was reached between the Pakistan president, Gen Ziaul Haq, and the external affairs minister, Mr Mishra, at a 50-minutes secret meeting in Havana during the nonalined summit last month.

The official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry, when contacted for comments on Mr Antulay's statement, described the allegation as totally baseless and incorrect. He said that there was no secret meeting between Gen Ziaul Haq and Mr Mishra. They did have a meeting attended by officials from both sides, and this was widely reported in the Indian press by Indian correspondents who were present in Havana for the summit.

CPI EXECUTIVE VOICES CONCERN OVER EVENTS IN PAKISTAN

BK301628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Central Executive of the Communist Party of India [CPI] has expressed its concern over the recent developments in Pakistan including the annulling of general elections and banning of political parties.

A resolution adopted by the executive at the end of its 3-day meeting in Nagpur says there is need for extra vigilance on the part of India. In other resolutions, the CPI Central Executive demanded judicial enquiries into the recent police firing in Faridabad and the recent train disaster in Jangipur in West Bengal.

BANGLADESH RIFLES ISSUE ASSURANCE ON BORDER VIGILANCE

BK311028 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh Rifles have assured the Indian Border Security Force [BSF] that they would not allow any stranded Pakistani inBangladesh to cross over to India in their bid to go to Pakistan.

The inspector general of BSF, Mr N.C. Pal, said in Calcutta that he received information that Bangladesh Rifles posted mainly along the north Bengal borders have been instructed to foil tresspassing of stranded Pakistanis at any border point. Earlier, the BSF had reported that Pakistanis were trying to revive their long march program to Pakistan through Indian territory.

PAKISTAN

KARACHI PAPER ON VANCE-SHAHI TALKS ON NULCEAR ISSUE

BK311001 Karachi DAWN in English 23 Oct 79 p 7 BK

[Editorial: "Pakistan-U.S. Ties"]

[Text] The 2-day talks held in Washington last week between Mr Cyrus Vance and Mr Agha Shahi have ended it would appear, on a not too unhappy note. Although the U.S. State Department statement indicated that no specific decisions were taken, Mr Agha Shahi has sounded a note of optimism. In his view "some fears on the U.S. side have been allayed" as to the intent of this country's nuclear programme. Although some "differences are still outstanding", Mr Shahi's assurance that "Pakistan will not manufacture nuclear weapons nor extend aid to other countries in developing them" has ostensibly carried more weight this time because Mr Vance is reported to have been "sympathetic on providing debt relief". Moreover, he is also believed to have a "better understanding on the dimension of the problem" (nuclear question). These reports indicate that a breakthrough in the stalemated Pakistan-American ties might be in the offing, especially if it is recalled that the issue of economic aid has been closely linked up with the nuclear question. For the last 3 years relations between the two countries have been under strain on account of misunderstandings which centre round Pakistan's nuclear programme. Only a few months back, Islamabad-Washington ties touched a low ebb when the United States announced the suspension of economic aid to register its displeasure at what it believed to be Pakistan's efforts to procure a uranium-enrichment plant to manufacture the atomic bomb. In August, a report in the American press about the State Department's plan to use military force to disable Pakistan's nuclear facility touched off a new crisis in their bilateral relations. In that context, the latest round of talks are of great significance since they constitute the first major effort in many months on the part of the two countries to bring their relations back to normal. Even though full agreement has not been reached and areas of difference remain, it is meaningful that the two sides want to continue the dialogue.

In case this is the beginning of a change of heart in Washington it is certainly to be welcomed. A better understanding of Pakistan's position, especially on the nuclear issue, would be most desirable, since it could lead to a marked improvement in Pakistan's relations with the United States. But this should not in any case be allowed to affect the country's standing in the nonaligned movement or its freedom of action in defence of national interests. Having regard to the unsettled conditions in post-revolution Iran, the unrest in Afghanistan and the latest moves by some of the Gulf states to enter into a regional arrangement, Pakistan's geopolitical position has, if anything, become more sensitive. All countries which view the problems of the security of this region with sympathy can be legitimately expected to show greater appreciation of the compulsions of Pakistan's situation.